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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 221

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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New Order For Polish People!

GERMAN-SOVIET TROOPS MEET AT BREST-LITVOSK

Their Task Is "To Restore Peace Disrupted By Collapse Of Polish State!"

NAZI CAMPAIGN NEARING END IN EAST

MOSCOW, September 18.

A German-Soviet communique published here states:

"In order to forestall unfounded rumours of every description regarding the tasks of the Soviet-German troops acting in Poland, the U. S. S. R. and the German Governments declare that the actions which these troops pursue have no aim contrary to the interests of either country and contradicting the spirit and letter of the Non-Aggression Pact concluded between them.

THEIR TASK IN POLAND

On the contrary the task of these troops is to re-establish in Poland peace and order disrupted by the collapse of the Polish State and assist the Polish population in reconstructing conditions of their state of existence."—Reuter.



HERE HITLER.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

Roosevelt Consults Party Leaders On Question Of Neutrality

LONDON, Sept. 18. According to a Washington message, President Roosevelt has invited Mr. A. M. Landon to White House to discuss the American Neutrality programme.

The Democratic, Republican and other Party leaders have also been invited. Mr. Cordell Hull will also be present.

It is learnt that President Roosevelt will make the neutrality question a non-party issue. It is understood that Senator Borah will not take part in the Conference.

As previously announced a special session of the Congress has been called on Thursday to debate on American neutrality in the war.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ACTIVITY ON SAAR BRUECKEN

PARIS, Sept. 18. An evening communique states that there was artillery activity at various points on the Front, particularly in the region south of Saar Bruecken. An enemy submarine was successfully attacked by our naval forces.—Reuter.

GERMAN AND SOVIET TROOPS MEET

BERLIN, Sept. 18. The Soviet and German troops met at Brest-Litovsk, according to a Moscow despatch to the official German News Agency which adds that the officers exchanged greetings.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN TROOPS REACH VILNA

LONDON, Sept. 18. A report from Riga says that the Russian troops have reached Vilna.—Reuter.

SOVIET RECOGNISES SLOVAKIA

BERLIN, Sept. 18. The Soviet Ambassador in Berlin has notified the Slovak Minister that Soviet Russia recognises Slovakia "de facto and de jure" and intends to enter into diplomatic negotiation with it, says the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

POLISH CAMPAIGN NEARING END

BERLIN, Sept. 18. The Polish campaign is approaching its end, says a communique issued by the High Command this morning.

According to the same source Lublin has been conquered and Lwow encircled.—Reuter.

GERMAN AIR FORCE MISSION IN EAST OVER

BERLIN, Sept. 18. The German High Command communique states that the German Air Force has practically fulfilled its mission in the east. The numerous Air Force and anti-aircraft units have been assembled and are now prepared for other tasks.

The communique says that behind the German lines in several places, scattered remnants of the former Polish Army are being destroyed or taken prisoner.

The strongest of these encircled Polish groups, comprising about a quarter of the whole army has been pushed into a small piece of territory south-west of the Bzura and the Vistula, midway between Warsaw and Lodz.

Yesterday this group began disintegrating. It is added that in the west there were no important actions.—Reuter.

British Reply To Soviet

Obligations To Poland Shall Be Fulfilled

LONDON, Sept. 18. An authoritative statement on the situation created by the Soviet attack on Poland issued tonight states that the attack upon the British Ally when she was prostrate in the face of overwhelming forces brought against her by Germany cannot in the view of the British Government be justified by the arguments advanced by the Soviet Government. The full implications of these events are not yet apparent but the British Government takes the opportunity of stating nothing that has occurred has made any difference to the determination of the British Government with the full support of the country to fulfil their obligations to Poland and prosecute the war with all the energy until their object is achieved.—Reuter.

Nothing Short Of Victory

PARIS, Sept. 18. Faced with new considerations arising out of the Soviet's invasion of Poland, British and French Governments have maintained close contact to-day.

Observers here believe that no radical changes in the Anglo-French policy are expected for the moment at least until full reports from their Envoys in Moscow are received and intensively examined. Whatever the consequences of the Soviet action, opinion remains firm that the situation does not affect the position of the two democracies and nothing less than "total victory" can be considered.—Reuter.

MILITARY ACTION AGAINST WARSAW TO BEGIN

BERLIN, Sept. 18. A war communique broadcast declares that as a negotiator from Warsaw has not arrived, military action against Warsaw will begin to-day. It also announces that German Troops have occupied the town of Drohobycz "the capture of which has brought Poland's most important oil wells into German hands."—Reuter.



Joseph Stalin
Chief Commissar, Soviet Union

NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

Operations In Hupeh: Attack Launched On Nanchang

TOKIO, Sept. 18. A large scale military offensive has been started by Japanese Forces south-west of Nanchang, capital of the Province of Kiangsi, states a Japanese field dispatch.

It is claimed that Japanese Forces have trapped six Chinese Divisions some forty thousand strong north of Kanan. Japanese Troops have also launched new operations in Hupeh Province along the Han River.—Reuter.

Truce May Not Improve Relations

TOKIO, Sept. 18. The newspapers have no confidence that the Manchukuo Border Truce will lead to an improvement in the Soviet-Japanese relations though the Truce will enable Japan to devote her attention to the China War, holding aloof from the European War.

The "Kokumin Shinbun" suspects that the Moscow Government may concentrate its efforts at Bolshevikisation of the areas under Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek taking advantage of the stabilisation in the Eastern Area. This would mean that Soviet-Japanese conflict in China would become daily more serious even after the conclusion of the Manchukuo Border Truce.

Nothing To Do With European Situation

TOKIO, Sept. 18. The Soviet-Japanese truce has nothing to do with the European situation nor was it concluded through German mediation, declared a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

The view is held here that the whole of Europe eventually will be involved in the struggle for survival lasting many years.—Reuter.

Manchu-Japan-Soviet Agreement Not Expected

HSINKING, Sept. 18. Suggestions that the Japanese-Soviet Armistice will be followed by another Agreement between Manchukuo-Japan and the Soviet are strenuously rejected in authoritative circles.



The shaded portion of the map shows the territory in which the Soviet troops have entered. The map read with the telegram clarifies the entire position on the Eastern Front.

NAZI CAMPAIGN IN EAST NEARLY OVER

Air Force Now Prepared For Other Tasks, Claims Berlin

POLISH REPLY TO SOVIET ACTION: GOVT. STILL OPERATES

THE POLISH CAMPAIGN IS APPROACHING ITS END, SAYS A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THIS MORNING. IT IS FURTHER STATED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS PRACTICALLY FULFILLED MISSION IN THE EAST. AND THE UNITS ARE NOW PREPARED FOR OTHER TASKS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDS THAT BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN SEVERAL PLACES SCATTERED REMNANTS OF THE FORMER POLISH ARMY ARE BEING DESTROYED AND TAKEN PRISONERS.

POLISH GOVT. REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE

KUTY (Polish-Rumanian Frontier), Sept. 18. A Polish Government "communique" says that the Polish Ambassador in Moscow yesterday declined to accept the Soviet Note announcing that Poland would be invaded. The Government approved of the action of the Ambassador who asked for his passports.

The Government strongly protests against the unilateral action of Russia in breaking the Non-Aggression Pact with Poland when the whole Polish nation is struggling with all its might against the German aggressor.

The Government parries the reasons given in the Soviet Note with the statement that the Polish Government is carrying out its duties normally and the Polish Army is struggling with success against the enemy.—Reuter.

Polish Govt. Functions

The Polish Government is functioning in Polish territory at Kutu on the Polish side of the Polish-Rumanian Frontier, which is its temporary headquarters, says the Polish Telegraphic Agency which is stationed at Kutu with the Government.

The agency adds that the Polish army continue to fight against German aggression despite its numerical superiority.

Replying to the alleged request from Warsaw the following mes-

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

False Alarm

Calcutta Has First Air Raid Panic

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. An air raid warning was sounded in Calcutta at 2-30 this afternoon and was repeated at 3-35 p.m. Forty minutes later the "All Clear" was sounded. The cause of the alarm, it is understood, was the approach from a South-easterly direction of an unidentified aircraft.—A.P.

AIR RAID ALARM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. An official communique states: At 2-25 p.m., a report was received at the Fortress Headquarters, Fort William, that an enemy aircraft had passed over Fort Canning flying north-west.

The warning was immediately issued and by 2-34 p.m. all warnings had gone out. Shortly afterwards, an R. A. F. machine left Dum-Dum with orders to locate the aircraft reported and if it seemed suspicious, to force it down.

At 3-35 p.m., another aircraft was reported flying north over Diamond Harbour. An air raid warning was again issued and the R. A. F. machine was communicated with in the air.

FALSE ALARM

Mr. H. Graham, Commissioner, Presidency Division and Chairman of the Air Raid Precautions Committee, in a statement to the Associated Press says: "It is now

ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

Page 7

known that the occasion of the first warning was the Imperial Airways flying boat, which landed at 2-30 p.m. and that of the second warning, one of the R. A. F. machines, which flew so high that the observers in the South of Calcutta could not identify it.

"The public will realise that, however carefully arranged the screen of observation and however expert the observers, mistakes are bound to happen.

"Some inconvenience has been caused throughout the industrial area, but this false alarm has thoroughly tested the air raid warning system and given us some useful information as to its deficiencies."

Distribution Of Warning

The warning was distributed by telephone throughout Calcutta and for a long distance up and down the Hooghly within a very short time.

The warning was sent out by a central distributing organisation to over one-hundred subsidiary distributing centres such as to various jute mills, the police stations, hospitals, ambulances, the fire brigade, offices of the Calcutta Tramways Company and Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, the Port Commissioners and the Railway Stations.—A.P.

More Fire Brigade Stations In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. According to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, eight auxiliary stations besides the eight existing Fire Brigade stations will be opened at Howrah, Garden Reach and Calcutta in connection with air raid precautions.

About 200 firemen volunteers have been enrolled and they are under-going training. Two decontamination lorries and gas masks for 50 per cent. of the volunteers have been provided.—United Press.



WINDSOR'S NEW JOB

Staff Appointment Abroad

LONDON, Sept. 18. The War Office announces that the Duke of Windsor will shortly proceed to take up Staff appointment abroad. So that he may serve in this capacity, the King has permitted the Duke to relinquish temporarily his rank of Field-Marshal of the British Army and assume that of Major-General with effect from September 3.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SUPERVISION VACANT.

Wanted immediately a General Clerk, knowing accounts and Collection of instalments for our office. Salary up to Rs. 75 according to qualification. Applications submitted on our prescribed forms will be considered. Apply enclosing One Rupee Postal Order to Post Office Box No. 401, Bombay. (12274)

Wanted Supervisors on Rs. 100 per month with T.A. in every Districts. Bright prospect for good workers Eastern National Bank Ltd., 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta. (248)

Wanted premium apprentices for Radio Manufacturing and repairing at our factory. Employment to bright and deserving candidates. Limited vacancies. For particulars apply sharp: Hindustan Radio Manufacturing Company, Fateh Manzil, New Queens Road, Bombay. (12269)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted experienced and qualified youngmen for a Sugar Factory under erection. Apply stating qualifications with copies to Unemployed Helpers' Association, Rampur. (12254)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Anglo-Indian lady speaking both Gujarati and Hindustani is willing to accept tuitions in English. Eox 12266. "Bombay Chronicle".

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commenced from 1st November 1939, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Fees Rs. 75 for the course. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (976)

Junior and Senior Cambridge Electric Engineering, Bombay Advocates Test for Seniors and Teddian Matrics. London LL.B. for Seniors and Indian B.A.'s 12 Commercial Diplomas. Join Anglo-American College, 11 Floor, Felix Pat Mansions, Mangalore. (12159)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE INDIAN STEEL AND WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED

NOTICE
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Steel and Wire Products, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1939, at 11 a.m. at the Registered Office, Lindlie Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1939 and to sanction dividends on Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
- To elect a Director in place of Sir Chhajuram Chaudhury, Kt., C.I.E., who retire in accordance with Article 111 of the Articles of Association of the Company and is eligible for re-election.
- To elect a Director in place of Sardar Sampuran, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, who retire in accordance with Article 111 of the Articles of Association of the Company and is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, September 29th, 1939 to MONDAY, October 16th, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Indra Singh & Sons Limited,
BALDEV SINGH, Director,
Calcutta, 15th September 1939.
NOTE:—If dividends on shares as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, they will be paid on or after 16th October, 1939 to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Registers on the 11th October 1939. (1025)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Petitioner for Probate of the last Will and Testament of **VALLIMAHOMED ROSHAN**, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 13 Madanpura, without the Fort, Deceased.

IBRAHIM ROSHAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 13, Madanpura, without the Fort, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings. If they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) TAHER ALI, The 2nd day of September 1939.
Messrs. R. D. DESAI & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 1028

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the supply of one new Urdu Composing Machine (any make) with Electric Heater, Motor and necessary fount equipment for 12 point delivered at the Government Stationery and Printing, Peshawar Cantonment.

The delivery and erection to be completed within THREE months from date of order. Tenders which must include cost of erection of Machine, and instructions to operators should be sent to the undersigned by name—in sealed cover—and should reach him within a fortnight of publication of this Notice.

(Sd.) S. F. GRANT, M.B.E., Manager, Government Stationery and Printing, North West Frontier Province, Peshawar. 1024.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BYRAMJI NUSSEHWANI KHARIWALA and GULBAI BYRAMJI KHARIWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on and being Plot No. 678 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 607 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of the land bearing New Survey No. 5/1109) bearing C. S. No. 674/10, Matunga Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 6936 (41) and Street No. 403 ZZZK (Matunga Road) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 677 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd., on or towards the South-East by a road 60 feet in width, on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 679 of the said Estate leased to Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy Baronet and others, and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 674 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the said Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd. Dated this 18th day of September, 1939.

S. P. GAZDAR, For Sahlar & Co., Purchasers' Attorneys. 1027.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSEIN MAHOMEDALI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances:—

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about (537) five hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts and situate at Bandra being plot No. 155 of Scheme No. VII, Khar, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bounded as follows:—On the North by plot No. 155A, on the East by Godhunder Road, on the South by plot No. 154A, and on the West by plot No. 153 and delineated by red boundary lines on the Land Manager's plan No. B.S.D./S.S. VII/1525 dated 30th April, 1934.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1939.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchasers' Attorneys. 1029.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 3 of 1939, has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (1026)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 37728 on the life of Mr. Mahadeo Chintaman Wadekar of Poona, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from the date.

(Sd.) G. D. SUTHERLAND, Acting Manager, Bombay. Dated 13-9-39. 12273.

DAUGHTERS COURAGEOUS

WARNER BROS. Warm, Human Drama, a Glorious Successor to "FOUR DAUGHTERS"

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Glorious Drama Of LOVE & LIFE 3RD WEEK

AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SAGAR'S LATEST HIT

COMRADES

or JIVAN SATHI

Starring: SURENDRA & MAYA

IMPERIAL

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAGAR'S EPIC on LOVE :

SADHANA

10TH WEEK

ZANANA SHOW

To-morrow at 2 p.m.

MEN FOUND IN BANK SAFE

Their Gasping For Breath Attracts Chowkidar's Attention

An interesting find was discovered on Saturday night by the Chowkidar of the Mercantile Bank of India in one of the empty safes of the Bank.

The safe, when opened, was found to contain not silver or gold, but two human beings gasping for breath.

The Chowkidar was about to close the Bank gate when his attention was drawn to certain noises issuing from a distant corner. His suspicions being roused, he inspected the room, when he heard the deep breath of two persons. He then located the direction of the noise and opened an empty safe, when to his surprise he saw two persons jumping out of the safe. They were caught and handed over to the police.

The arrested persons—Bajinath Ramdhav and Subramanian Narayan—were placed today before the Presidency Magistrate, third Court. They were directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 50 each.

EXCISE RAID IN THANA

Seven Villagers Arrested: 20 Bottles Of Illicit Liquor Seized

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 18. A successful excise raid was effected yesterday at Kalwa, a village just beyond the Thana creek and outside the prohibition area. Thana Excise Inspector Mr. Pinto, the Headquarter Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Dalvi, and the Prohibition Sub-Inspector Mr. Rajderkar with about 50 police constables proceeded to Kalwa yesterday and raided the "agri" locality of the village. 20 bottles of illicit liquor found concealed in open spaces before several houses was attached.

The raid which lasted for about 3 hours passed off peacefully. A vigorous house to house search was made but no liquor was found inside the houses. 7 agra (5 men and 2 women) were arrested and later bailed out.

It is believed the raid was a sequel to the repeated complaints made by the Thana Prohibition Board to the authorities regarding the alleged practice of illicit distillation prevalent in Kalwa village since the advent of prohibition.

TWO LAKHS MATERNAL DEATHS A YEAR

Need Of Women Medical Officers

At least 200,000 women die every year in India from causes arising from child bearing. As regards children, in 1937, deaths of infants under the year of age accounted for 24.8 per cent. of the total mortality at all ages, of children under five for 18.6 per cent., and of those between five and ten years of age for 5.4 per cent. Corresponding figures for England and Wales in 1936 were 7.1 per cent., 2.5 per cent. and 1.2 per cent.

These figures, according to the Public Health Commissioner in his Annual Report for 1937, show the extent to which preventable suffering, incapacitation and mortality exist in respect of mothers and children in this country. Maternal mortality enquiries conducted in limited areas suggest that for India as a whole, about 20 women die among 1,000 undergoing pregnancy and child birth. The added danger to life that maternity brings to women may be seen from the fact that in Calcutta and Lucknow, the female death rate between 15-40 years was in 1937 nearly three times that for males of the corresponding ages, in Bombay and Lahore about twice as high and in Madras about 26 per cent., higher than the male death rate.

The Central Advisory Board of Health in 1937 appointed a special committee to report on the whole subject of maternity and child welfare work in India. The committee completed its work recently and its comprehensive report has now been approved by the board and has been issued.

No less than 53 recommendations on administration, organisation and supervision, statistics, the maternity, infant and child welfare services, training of staff and legislation were made.

WOMEN MEDICAL OFFICERS

Among the outstanding recommendations the report stressed the importance of appointing a properly qualified and experienced woman medical officer in each province for the efficient administration of maternity and child welfare work.

The employment of women doctors in the management and supervision of municipal and other local maternity and child welfare schemes is also urged.

A diploma course in maternity and child welfare has been provided in the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and it is hoped that Indian medical women will qualify themselves in sufficient numbers.

Further advance has been made by the recent passing of a number of provincial Nurses' Midwives' and Health Visitors' Registration Acts, designed to secure the registration and better training of midwives and health visitors.

TR. NING MIDWIVES
A sound training in pre-natal and post-natal care is essential both for medical students and midwives. For this purpose, well-organised pre-natal and post-natal clinics should be provided in all hospitals training students and midwives.

The organisation of maternity and child welfare work in India has, in the past, been largely due to voluntary effort. The stage seems to have been reached when transition from voluntary direction to official control must take place if further developments are to be made.

ADDICTS GO TO GOA TERRITORY FOR DRINK

Inadequate Excise Staff In Karwar Taluka

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR. (By Mail).

The first week passed without any incidents but it now appears that liquor stored in advance has been exhausted. The addicts have now begun to take advantage of the liquor shops in Goa, as the frontier is only 7 miles from Karwar. The Goa liquor is so cheap that it tempts even a poor addict. New shops have been opened on the frontier village and some smugglers of this Taluka have also opened shops there. It is alleged that to avoid difficulty of obtaining a licence, they have opened Bidi shops but are actually dealing in liquor and carrying on smuggling in Karwar taluka.

Drunkards can be seen daily on Karwar-Goa road returning from Goa frontier fully drunk. As Karwar has gone only 'dry' it is not an offence to get a drink by going to Goa shops. Unless the Portuguese Government co-operates by removing all liquor shops for strip of 7 miles from the frontier, it will be impossible to stop such addicts running to Goa liquor shops daily. The Local Prohibition Committee has brought this situation to the notice of the Government.

Butter milk was supplied free to Toddy-addicts for two weeks. The Prohibition Committee has resolved that for next two weeks it should be sold at half the cost.

NEW EYE TEST GAUGES JUDGMENT OF LEVEL

An eye defect that causes some persons to see things slanted that are actually level, may be the cause of certain types of plane crashes and automobile accidents, according to optical scientists at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. A pilot suffering from this ailment, it is stated, might see a landing field on a slant and bank his plane accordingly on landing, only to find that the field was flat. To diagnose this condition, scientists of the American Optical Company have developed a special test apparatus in which a subject test looks through eyepieces at a table which is tilted by manipulating wheels with the hands.

Facilities For G. I. P. Railway Passengers

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee writes:—

At the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held at Victoria Terminus on Thursday, the draft of the new time-table to come into operation on 1st October, 1939, was exhibited to members. Due to engineering works, which have to be done on various sections of the whole railway and require that the speed of trains be reduced at the site of each work, it has been found necessary to increase the running time allowed. In consequence, the overall timings of trains have been generally increased.

A statement of facilities provided for the travelling public during the quarter ended 30th June, 1939, showed that a number of concession rate tickets had been introduced. Prominent amongst these are the reduction in the inter-class single journey fare between Bombay and Sholapur, and the introduction of through rail-cum-road return tickets for all classes between selected G. I. P. stations and Kashmir at a single fare and a half for the double journey. Another "Standard Round Tour" ticket covering the trip from Bombay to Poona and Secunderabad, thence over the N. S. R. to Aurangabad and returning via Manmad and Nasik Road to Bombay has been evolved.

Civil Liberties In Narsingharh

KHANDWA, Sept. 16.

In order to inquire into alleged curtailment of civil liberties in Narsingharh State in Central India Mahatma Gandhi has asked Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to proceed to Narsingharh. Accordingly she is going there on September 20.

Under instructions from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kanaylal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference, is also proceeding to Narsingharh on September 19 to help Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in the inquiry.—United Press.

Relief Work In Barsi

(From Our Correspondent).

BARSI. (By Mail).

The Revenue Commissioner, Central Division, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 earmarked for relief work in Barsi Taluka by the District Local Board, Sholapur.

Fodder scarcity is experienced

price, the other half being borne by the Committee.

INADEQUATE EXCISE STAFF

The Government have posted only one Sub-Inspector, one Jamedar and two constables for the Karwar Taluka, in addition to an outpost at Ginge. The frontier line is not less than 10 miles in length and even before prohibition large quantities of Goa liquor used to be smuggled. It is, therefore, suggested that a special duty Sub-Inspector with a squad of 4 to 8 constables, at least, should be posted on the frontier for patrolling the whole frontier line and also for detecting cases of smuggling in the villages on the frontier.

PATROL SQUAD FOR KALI RIVER.

The Prohibition Committee has further suggested to the Government to maintain a Tomy patrol in the creek of the Kali River, as large quantities of smuggled liquor comes across the river. The Government have contemplated running a motor launch in the sea outside our district but if the above creek is left unguarded, it will be impossible to stop liquor smuggled through Goa frontier by land, crossing the river and reaching Karwar and other parts of the district.

The work of taking census of illiterate adults in all the Wards of Karwar town has been completed. Now the work of encouraging such adults to join home classes has begun.

RADIO CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLICITY

Programme Planning And Publicity

The Government of India have decided to recruit a Director of Programme Planning and a Director of Publicity for the All-India Radio.

The programme planner will scrutinise and co-ordinate all items of programmes from the different broadcasting stations spread all over the country.

The British Broadcasting Corporation in England created a post of Director of Programme Planning in its early days. As soon as alternative services became practicable it was found necessary to have this officer to avoid similar programmes being put on the air from two different stations at the same time. So important and varied this task grew in the B.B.C. that in 1929 a special department had to be established and a highly paid official put in charge of it.

In the B.B.C. the Station Directors send their proposed programmes to the Directors at headquarters, who decide the items which are of local interest and those which are suitable for sending over the whole network of the stations.

This appointment was not found necessary for All-India Radio in the beginning as only three stations were working. These also were far apart and of comparatively weak power.

The Director of Publicity is the other appointment necessitated by the continued expansion of the All-India Radio activities.

In England the B.B.C. employs three highly paid officers and a large number of clerks, in spite of the fact that it gets every help from the Press and the enlightened interests of the public.

In India the radio is still comparatively an unknown quantity, and it is felt that the development of the taste of the public for it will affect the revenues of the Department favourably. Requests for interviews and articles for the Press and letters seeking information have so increased that they require the attention of a separate officer, as also does the business side of the radio journals.

Alleged Sutta Chits Seized

Thirty-six persons were put under arrest as a result of four gambling raids carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad C.I.D., at various places in the city, on September 15 and 16.

Following a raid on the Friends United Mint Club at Hornby Road, where twelve persons were arrested, the police seized alleged Sutta chits and Rs. 161.

In another raid, on the Hanuman Building, Lamington Road, where 15 persons were arrested on a charge of carrying on gambling operations, some cash and packets of cards were found.

All the accused were placed before Mr. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Maragaon, and were bailed out.

In some villages of Barsi Taluka the rate of kadi varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 per 1,000 sheaves. Prices of jowar and other grains have increased.

The Barsi Municipal Borough has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,000 for starting relief work at Barsi.

"We Know More About West Than About Each Other"

Chinese Leader's Appeal To Indian Students To Restore Country's Ancient Glory

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. (By Mail).
A strong plea for closer contact between India and China, the two countries which had many points of similarity, was made by Dr. W. W. Yen, formerly Chinese Ambassador to U.S.A. and Russia speaking to a crowded meeting of the students of Nagpur University, in the Convocation Hall on Friday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, presiding.
Dr. Yen who was going to attend the Pacific Relations Conference at Victoria, America, had to disembark at Bombay as the boat which was carrying him was cancelled. He has, therefore, decided to visit a few Indian towns.
It was unfortunate, said the Chinese Ambassador, that they knew much of England, America and other countries, but knew very little about each other. Students were sent from both the countries to Europe and America for higher studies, but none were sent to China and India from the respective countries. This state of affairs, in the opinion of the lecturer, should be remedied.
Dr. Yen congratulated the Indian people for the wonderful progress they had made in recent years in the reconstruction and re-building of their country.

NEW SPIRIT IN CHINA
Speaking about war in China, Dr. Yen painted a gloomy picture of the horrors, destitution, poverty, destruction of property, due to war. War, said the speaker, had come as a blessing in disguise, because the Chinese who were disunited like the particles of sand

have been now united. A new spirit was born and China had a hopeful future, as people had developed such patriotism and discipline as they had never done before.
Dr. Yen thanked the Indian people for their sympathy in their troubles and the splendid medical unit they had sent to help the sick and wounded.
PLEA FOR INDUSTRIALISATION
There were analogies between India and China, both were mainly agricultural countries, there was mass illiteracy, there was unemployment. They must put their heads together and work some scheme whereby they could remedy these shortcomings. There should be partial industrialisation and a big drive should be made against mass illiteracy. He was glad to see, when he visited Wardha, that great efforts are being made towards this end.
With a view to bringing China and India closer, Dr. Yen suggested an official or semi-official relationship and some kind of representation of each country in the other; establishment of trade relations, exchange of professors, sending of students for study into both countries and mutual visits.
APPEAL TO FUTURE LEADERS
In conclusion Dr. Yen wished the students, the future leaders of India, glorious success. He was very optimistic about the future of India. He hoped that during their life time they would see India again restored to ancient glory and hoped that Indian students would play an important and active part in the reconstruction of their country.



Dr. Miss Kamala Bhaṛwat, who returned to Bombay on Monday after securing the degree of Ph.D. having studied in the Bio-Chemical Institute, Cambridge, for two years. After passing her M.Sc. of the Bombay University in first class, she was awarded the Fellowship of the International Women's Federation of U.S.A. She was a passenger on board the "Conte Biancamano," from Singapore she boarded another steamer and arrived at Madras on Sunday.

SLUMS IN THANA

Harijan Research Worker's Indictment

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Sept. 18.
The Central Board of Harijan Sewak Sangh has appointed two research students to take a survey of the social and economic conditions of Harijans in India. Recently Sjt. Vamanrao Bhatta, one of the students visited Thana District. Following is an extract from the reports he made as regards the housing conditions of the Thana Municipal scavengers:
THE PLACE WHICH IS GIVEN FOR HOUSING FOR HINDU-STANI BHANGIS AT THANA PROPER IS SO BAD THAT NOT ONLY IS IT NOT FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION BUT EVEN FOR ANIMAL HABITATION.
Nearby there are public latrines and the water from that is collected in the nearby pond and, in monsoon, it also comes to the huts of these poor people where they cook for themselves. More over round about these huts all the solid waste of the town is deposited and is rotted in the monsoon and thus living in the midst of such kind of dirtiest locality where obnoxious smell and germs of all diseases are present throughout the day. The water tap for them has been placed in a very low place and in the midst of the rubbish. Thus the people have to put their water pots on that place and take drinking water.
Moreover, only one tap is provided for nearly a hundred people and even that they get only drop by drop. So when there is no sufficient water to drink what to talk of bathing, washing clothes and other cleanliness?
This place is nothing but a man-made hell and even the Andamans Prisoners will not be kept like this. The Humanitarian League spends thousands and lakhs of rupees after the animals, then where lies the humanity in letting to rot its own brothers in such inhuman conditions? The Municipality has been requested often but no heed has been paid to that request. If anything can be done, it should be done at once and should attract the public attention soon.

Large-Scale City Surveys
When the large scale survey now in progress is completed, as it is anticipated, it will be in about a year from now. Lahore will have a map on which it will be possible accurately to measure details within six inches or so. That such a map is of the greatest value to those who have to deal with assessment of taxes, checking of encroachments and planning of improvements in urban areas where land prices are high is obvious. There are indications already that the value of large scale City surveys for settlement and town planning purposes is being increasingly recognised in India. Numerous experimental measures have been adopted for the Lahore survey and should they prove successful there is little doubt that other municipalities will follow the lead of Lahore. A large scale survey has already been commenced at Murree.
The Lahore survey is being made on the scale of 40 feet to one inch in the congested areas and 100 feet to one inch in the open areas. The work is being carried out under the control of the Director, Frontier Circle, Survey of India.

ARGUMENTS IN PROPERTY TAX CASE

INCOME-TAX ON AGRICULTURE, SALARIES AND PROFESSIONS ONLY ALLOWED BY GOVT. OF INDIA ACT

Further hearing was resumed to-day, before the Special Bench of the High Court, of the suit filed by Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy against the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner.
The plaintiff claims a declaration that the Urban Immovable Property Tax levied under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act was illegal and ultra vires of the Bombay Legislature.
Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General, with Mr. F. J. Coltman, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. G. N. Joshi, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Province of Bombay.
The second and third defendants were represented by Mr. F. J. Coltman and Mr. B. J. Desai, who were instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co.

Resuming his arguments for the plaintiff Sir Jamshedji Kanga said that it was never intended by the Government of India Act to confer any powers on Provincial Legislatures to levy a tax on any kind of income, except agricultural incomes, or on professions or salaries of employees. These were exclusively reserved for the Federal Legislature. It was evident, therefore, that there could be no question of the overlapping in respect of the same tax, which obviously must be avoided.

A tax on income, except agricultural income, was a forbidden territory for a Provincial Legislature, which was not only not authorised to levy it, but was expressly prohibited from levying it. Counsel emphasised that the Urban Property Tax was really a tax on income and was, therefore, an encroachment on the sphere of the Federal Legislature. This would be evident from a careful scrutiny of the provisions of the relevant sections of the Government of India Act.

Counsel then commented on the strictness of the provisions of the Bombay Finance Act in regard to the powers conferred on the Government to recover the Urban Immovable Property Tax. Certain sections of the Act made the Municipality responsible for collecting the tax. And in the event of the Municipality's failure to collect it and pay it to the Government, the Act empowered the Government to direct any bank or persons with whom any moneys of the Municipality may be deposited, to pay the amount of the tax to the Government out of the moneys of the Municipality.

It was by reason of these provisions, said counsel, that the Bombay Municipality had rushed notices and distress warrants on property owners, because the

Municipality naturally felt apprehensive that if they did not collect the tax promptly, the Government would recover it from their own funds.

In this connection counsel referred to a case, pending in the High Court, in which a property owner had challenged the legality of the attachment of his motor car by the Municipality for his failure to pay the Urban Immovable Property Tax.

In the course of further arguments, counsel said that in England and India, the law required that every year the Government should go to the Legislatures for the grant of taxing powers. This was on the principle that "no taxation without representation".

DIRECT TAX.
Proceeding, Sir Jamshedji said that looking to the source, the basis and incidence of the Property Tax, it could not be disputed that it was a direct tax on the property owner's income, actual or standardised. In other words, it was a tax on the income which the owner derived or could derive by letting the property. The method of assessing it was on the basis of the rateable value, and on a graduated scale. It had thus all the ingredients of a tax on income, though it was called a tax on property. It was to be noted that the tax was leviable whether the property was let or unlet, whether or not it realised any rent or income but certain allowances were made in the case of vacancies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
Counsel then dealt with the position of the Bombay Municipality which, under the Finance Act, was authorised to levy and collect the Property Tax.

There was no such body as the Bombay Municipality, in law, said counsel. It was not an entity known to the law. The Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 granted certain powers to the Municipal Corporation, to the Municipal Commissioner and to the Standing Committee. But the Municipality of Bombay, as such did not exist and had no powers under the Act. While it was this body which was given the responsibility for levying and collecting the Property Tax under the provisions of the Finance Act. If the Municipality was represented by the Municipal Corporation, this body could only act through a resolution deciding to levy and collect the tax. But no such resolution had been passed by it.

And, moreover, said counsel, such powers to levy and collect a tax like this had not been granted to the Corporation by the Municipal Act. Such powers were outside the scope of the Municipal Act, and could not be exercised unless the Municipal Act was so amended as to invest the Corporation with the necessary authority.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

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NAWAB'S SOLICITUDE FOR STUDENT

Removes Him To Hospital After Accident In Car

JUNAGADH, Sept. 18.
At 11-0 a.m. to-day a motor car dashed against a student riding on a cycle. The car, it is reported, ran away without enquiry regarding the condition of the cyclist, who narrowly escaped a serious injury.
Fortunately, His Highness the Nawab Saheb's car was following the car that caused the accident. His Highness the Nawab Saheb Banadur stopped his car and personally enquired of the student about the nature of the injuries. The student, however, who had miraculously escaped from severe injuries, respectfully thanked His Highness for his kind and sympathetic inquiries. His Highness advised the student to go to the Hospital if he wanted medical aid but the student gratefully declined as he was not injured.
His Highness insisted on his going to the Hospital and ultimately the student was given a lift in another car that was occupied by the members of His Highness' personal staff.

PRODUCTION & SUPPLY OF POWER ALCOHOL

U. P. Govt. To Introduce Bill In Council

The United Provinces Government will introduce in the Council this week "The United Provinces Power Alcohol Bill, 1939" to control the production, supply and distribution of power alcohol and to make its admixture with petrol in specified proportions for use as motor fuel compulsory.
It is proposed to entrust the production of power alcohol for fuel purposes to such of the existing distilleries in the province as Government may decide to license for the purpose. The distilleries are asked to get in touch with Government on the subject as soon as possible.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS Not Evacuating Bombay

The scare that Japanese residents in Bombay are evacuating, following "Reuter's" report that they have been ordered to do so in England, is considered to be baseless by the Japanese Consul in Bombay.

It is, however, true that some Japanese left by s.s. "Tanganora" on Saturday. It is pointed out that although the steamer could accommodate over 60 persons, less than half the number booked their berths. They included Indians and Europeans.
It is pointed out by the Consul that during this season, it is always usual for Japanese people to go to their own country to enjoy the autumn season there, it being sultry here for over five months.
Reuter's report it is stated refers to evacuation of the Japanese residents in European countries.

Sweden Building Largest Bridge

In two years' time Sweden will have a bridge which will set up two new world records in bridge building. A remarkable engineering project, it is being constructed to cross the Angerman River in Northern Sweden.
The bridge is in two parts: one links the western shore to an island in midstream, the other joins this island to the eastern mainland. In both sections, record-breaking features have been introduced.
From the western shore to the island the concrete span will measure 264 metres, the longest ever built. The wooden arch used as a mould contained 60,000 cubic feet of timber and had to be towed into position on 50-metre long barges which were then submerged. The other, and shorter, section consists of a girder bridge of concrete. At one place the distance between the pillars is 71½ metres, a world record.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.
A silver hair-pin was responsible for the death of Mahadeo Keshao, a child. While playing it had swallowed it. An operation was performed, but it died.

ILICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM
Two persons have been arrested under the Abkari Act, on a charge of being in illicit possession of opium.

One of the accused named Abdul Rehman Ibrahim is alleged to have caused transportation of 20 tolas of opium from Nasik into the prohibited area.
The other accused, Sadhu Jay mohan, was arrested following a raid on Room No. 62 in the B. B. & C. I. Chawl. The accused, it was stated, threw out a tin and a match box containing opium and charas.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

BOMBAY, Monday.
Bhagwanji Manna and Ramdayal Ishram two servants in a household were arrested on suspicion of having stolen property valued at Rs. 1,248-8 belonging to Neelamchand Ghunshamdas Maheshwari of Maheshwari House at Nepean Sea Road. They were bailed out in the Girgaum Court to-day.

THREE PROHIBITION ARRESTS
Three persons arrested yesterday by the Prohibition Police were placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 30 each.
Mahomed Nani, according to the police, was found in possession of one tola of opium. One pill of charas was found in the possession of Thiyab Noor Mahomed. The police are stated to have recovered opium from the accused Mahomed Bashir Wazir Shaik. The Magistrate directed the three accused to be released on bail.

CUT THROAT TO END LIFE
At the inquest held on Ali Abdulla, the jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal cut on the throat whilst in a demented condition.
Rabibai Haji stated that she saw the deceased lying on his

face in a pool of blood in a closed room. The deceased was admitted to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway			B. B. & C. I. Railway		
(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).			Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.		
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.			Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.		
	Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.
Calcutta Mail (Chhokri)	9 15	20 45	Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00	Dahli Express	6 00	22 15
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00	Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40	Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Madras Express	10 15	14 50	Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30	(Mon.) (Sat.)		
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45	*The Flying Rance Surat	9 45	15 10
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25	The Flying Rance, Surat	10 58	19 05
Poona Fast (Pass.)	15 50	11 50	Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 50
Allahabad Express	19 52	9 05	Kathiawar Express	15 45	8 45
Deccan Queen (on Friday only)	—	17 15	Baroda Passenger	20 35	9 25
Deccan Qn. on Mondays only	10 55	—	*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.		
			ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.		
			Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	8 40	

SENSITIVE METER MEASURES LIGHT OF FAINT STARS

Employing a light beam only one hundredth of an inch in diameter, a new precision instrument developed by the department of astronomy at North-Western University, Evanston, Ill., analyzes astronomical photographs to measure the brightness of stars that are 300 times fainter than those visible to the unaided eye, more than doubling the speed with which such measurements were formerly made.
The device is used to forward a ten-year project of cataloguing more than 300,000 faint red stars only five per cent of which have been previously classified. Photographs of the entire northern sky are being taken section by section, and then examined in detail with the device.
NASIK, September 17.
Having been invited to meet the Viceroy Dr. Moonje left for Simla yesterday.—A.P.

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Our Readers' Views

Divorce In Hindu Marriage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The discussion on Dr. Deshmukh's Bill of divorce in the Central Legislative Assembly was very interesting. The first argument most frequently advanced against divorce among Hindus is that it is not sanctioned by the Shastras. Mr. Aney has advanced the same argument. What about the well-known text of Manu Smriti permitting woman to marry a second time if her husband was either lost, or impotent, or a recluse, or a heinous sinner? But I fail to understand why in this age of rationalism and individual liberty, one should try to justify all social reforms by permission of Shastras. The Shastras were written 2,000 years ago or perhaps earlier. They might be suitable for that age. But no law-giver could make any law for eternity or unalterable at any time whatever. In all countries of the world laws are altered according to the necessities of the people and the times. The only criterion for judging a new legislation ought to be whether it appeals to our reason or not.

The second argument advanced against divorce is that the Hindu marriage is a sacrament. If so why should it be sacrament on one side only? A man can very well desert his wife without any fault of hers, and can marry as often as he likes or keep a mistress in his house. The Hindu society does not object to it all. The sacrament does not bind the man to be faithful to his wife. But when the woman's case is brought forward, then the orthodox party is alarmed and the cry of sacrament is raised by them.

Mahatma Gandhi wants to make it sacrament on both sides. He wishes that Hindu men should be as strictly monogamous as Hindu women. But he judges the world from his own standard. Others have not reached the high level of self-control and abstinence that he has. Mrs. Liliavati Munshi's Bill of Prevention of Polygamy in the Bombay Legislature aims at making all marriages strictly monogamous. If this Bill is passed, it will relieve women's suffering to some extent. But it will make those men's lives miserable who have been separated from their wives either on account of the latter's lunacy or incurable disease or some such reason. Where there is strict monogamy, divorce must be allowed.

The principle of divorce under Dr. Deshmukh's Bill is good. But it must be admitted that the Bill is not well drafted and is very defective. It is very surprising to find that Dr. Deshmukh does not consider lunacy, or extreme cruelty, or venereal disease to be sufficient grounds to justify divorce. There is no provision in his Bill for maintenance of wife and children after divorce. These defects are likely to be the cause of rejection of a Bill which involves a very good and desirable reform.

There are a number of Bills pending before the Central and Provincial legislatures aiming to reform the Hindu system of marriage. The theory behind all of them ought to be this. When after marriage, such conditions develop as to make married life for husband or wife either impossible or intolerable, there should be provision for divorce and second marriage. Another principle should be that so long as one marriage is in force, second marriage must not be allowed.

Mr. Aney's statement in the Legislative Assembly that very few Hindu widows have taken advantage of the Widow Remarriage Act does not seem correct to me. There may be very few widow-remarriages among Brahmins and among the richer classes of Hindu Society. But I have heard of hundreds of widow-remarriages taking place among other castes of Hindus, where such marriages were not allowed by custom before the Widow Remarriage Act. Our country is so vast, that it is very difficult to find out facts from all the places.

We cannot postpone this important reform of divorce saying that the country is not yet prepared for it. Even if there are some scores of couples in the country at present who are likely to take advantage of the law if it is passed, that is enough justification for the new legislation. The force of public opinion is so great, that it will take a long time for a large number of individuals taking advantage of such a revolutionary legislation. If the Hindu ideal of marriage has been found impracticable after being tried for hundreds of years, it is necessary to have some reform to change it altogether.—Yours etc.

JYOTSNA MEHTA.

Indore, Sept. 7
Christianity And Temperance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—On the 17th June there

appeared a letter in the pages of "Harijan" addressed to Gandhiji by His Grace, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, in which this statement appeared:

"You have in the Christian community a body so systematically trained to self-control that whole nations have been thereby converted to temperance."

The following facts and figures culled from official statistics in the United States of America, Switzerland, France, Great Britain and other countries will no doubt prove of interest to His Grace as well as to the thousands who have doubtless read the above quoted statement.

1. In 1938 the "per capita" consumption of alcoholic beverages in the U. S. A. computed on tax-paid withdrawals for consumption amounted to 1,863,446,963 gallons, or 14.34 gallons "per capita".

2. The ratio of drunkenness per 100,000 of the population of the U. S. A. increased 80.6 per cent. in 1938 over 1932.

3. Offences directly attributable to liquor: persons charged (held for prosecution): number and ratio per 100,000 population in the larger cities of the U. S. A.:

	1932.	per 100,000	1938.	per 100,000
Drunkenness	180,026	831.1	577,245	1,508.8
Driving while intoxicated	14,238	65.7	37,719	98.1
Disorderly and Vagrancy	143,752	663.6	150,899	392.3
Liquor Laws	35,908	165.8	20,415	53.4

4. In 1938 while examining 554,376 arrest records, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. found that 15.2 per cent. of the males and 11.4 per cent. of the females had been arrested for drunkenness, and that 25 per cent. of the males and 24.8 per cent. of the females had been arrested for some crime connected with alcoholic beverages.

5. The four European nations which consume the greatest amount of alcohol "per capita" are those in which the Roman Catholic Church enjoys its widest influence and is most powerful:

	Consumption of pure alcohol contained in wines, beers, liquors, etc. "per capita" per year shows:
France	20.51 Litres.
Italy	15.89
Spain	15.49
Belgium	8.25

6. The following table indicates the number of licensed vendors of liquor "per capita" of population:

635,500,000	francs were spent on Alcohol.
370,000,000	francs were spent on Milk.
245,000,000	francs were spent on Bread.
233,500,000	francs were spent on Education.

7. Owing to the introduction of "Beverage Rooms" (Beer Parlours) in the City of Toronto and throughout the Province of Ontario, Canada, the increase in arrests for drunkenness among women has gone up about 200 per cent. in the last four years. Roughly speaking, in a population of about 3,250,000 in the Province of Ontario the drink bill of 1938 was around dol. 70,000,000 (Rs. 19,60,00,000), not including sales made by bootleggers.

8. In Switzerland the yearly expenditure for alcohol, milk, bread and education speaks for itself:

635,500,000 francs were spent on Alcohol.
370,000,000 francs were spent on Milk.
245,000,000 francs were spent on Bread.
233,500,000 francs were spent on Education.

9. Further, with reference to "a body so systematically trained to self-control" as the Christian nations, it is interesting to note what J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. said last May in speaking on the problem of Crime in America. I have chosen a few of the more pertinent remarks:

"Our annual crime bill is dol. 15,000,000,000 (Rs. 32,00,00,00,000) or about dol. 120. (Rs. 336) for every man, woman and child. This represents 400 per cent. more than we annually spend for education; it equals our annual food bill. Our homes and our lives are threatened by an army of lawless numbering over 4,750,000 individuals."

"Every 22 seconds a serious crime is committed in our supposedly civilized land; every day, 33 of our citizens are murdered. Last year nearly 1,500,000 serious crimes were committed. One offence occurred for every nine persons in America last year. Crime in some form or other will visit at least one out of every four homes this year unless drastic

steps are taken. . . There are in America to-day over three and one-half times more criminals than there are students in our colleges and universities."

While the last quoted statements refer specifically to the United States, they can be applied "mutatis mutandis" to any of our great "Christian" nations of the West without fear of contradiction.

Yet His Grace, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, wrote:

"You have in the Christian community a body so systematically trained to self-control that whole nations have been thereby converted to temperance."

SATYAT NASTI PARO DHARMAH. (There is no better religion than truth!)

—Yours, etc.,
"A LOVER OF TRUTH."

Free Medicine For Asthma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The announcement in the press by the Secretary, Chittrakut Sevaram, Chittrakut P.O. Banda

	1932.	per 100,000	1938.	per 100,000
Drunkenness	180,026	831.1	577,245	1,508.8
Driving while intoxicated	14,238	65.7	37,719	98.1
Disorderly and Vagrancy	143,752	663.6	150,899	392.3
Liquor Laws	35,908	165.8	20,415	53.4

Dist. regarding the free distribution of their asthma specific is very remarkable in one way. During my connection with the Sevaram lasting for more than 10 years I have seen the Sevaram distributing the medicine on the Khojaguri full moon day but this year a departure is made from the old practice and the date of distribution of the medicine has been changed to 28th September, just 4 weeks in advance of the usual date.

From my personal experience I may narrate that the first time I took the asthma medicine in India at the request of one of my Indian friends, there was relief to some extent but the result was not to be called remarkable. The following year the dose was repeated and that time to my great astonishment the result was simply marvellous. I distinctly remember that during first year, the Pusa season was late with the consequence that the night of the

Khojaguri full moon day was rather chill while the next year the Pusa season being in advance the chill was quite absent.

This also brings to my mind the startling fact that last year I sent a few doses of the medicine to my English friends but the action of the medicine was simply dampened by the inclemency of the weather there.

I have therefore all admiration for the decision, hastening the distribution of the medicine by 4 weeks and must congratulate the Sevaram upon taking up courage in both hands to divert from the time-old practice in order to put in practice the results obtained by keen observations.

I therefore appeal to all asthma patients who intend to take free Chittrakut medicine this year, to take it on the 28th Sept. before night chill sets in.—Yours, etc.

H. B. HOLMES.

Jhansi.

Petrol Price

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The recent publicity which has attended Government's proposal to introduce a Bill to fix minimum and maximum prices of petrol should not be assumed by the motoring public and by operators and users of public transport, as being an augury for perpetual low prices of petrol in the future.

On the contrary, while if prices of petrol had been consistently higher than they should be, a bill to fix maximum prices would have been welcome, the fixing of a minimum price in order to assist companies who have themselves no assured sources of supply, can but result eventually in an increase in prices to the consumer.

Examining to-day's price of petrol in Bombay which is Rs. 1-2 from the pump, it is found that 10 annas per gallon represents taxes imposed by the Central Government, one anna per gallon imposed by the Bombay Provincial Government, two annas per gallon is commission to the dealer, while four pices per gallon goes to the Bombay Port Trust in the form of "port wharfage."

From the consumers' point of

view, therefore, Government should leave well alone, and there is no more necessity to prevent free competition in petrol than in any other commodity. To interfere in the interests of small companies who cannot meet the market conditions would be an unfair burden on the transport industry.

If it is found that in the absence of competition, the larger companies increase their prices beyond reasonable limits, then by all means let there be a fixed maximum price. But let it be fixed centrally for the whole of India, and not individually by the provinces for what confusion can be expected if, say, eleven provinces all fix different prices for petrol and the Indian States maintain free trading conditions?

Should it be intended by Government to follow the policy adopted in the Electricity Bill, Government must realise that in return for such control of prices they give a monopoly of the supply of electricity, whereas they cannot do so in the case of imported petrol. Moreover it may well be imagined that if price control of petrol is introduced, pressure will be exerted unceasingly by those interested financially in the small importing concerns, until a minimum price is fixed high enough to suit them.

Finally whatever may be the views of those behind the smaller importing companies, it is obvious that free competition is to the advantage of the public at large, and until such time as small companies who have their own sources of supply in India begin to be crushed by the larger companies, no action by Government is necessary or wise. By all means let them protect the small producer in this country, but no protection is necessary in the public interest between one importer and another until such time as prices become prohibitive, when the remedy of an all-India maximum price, is to the hand of the Central Legislature.—Yours, etc.

S. J. BROWNE.

Price Of Chemical Goods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Government were pleased to notify a further list of chemicals and drugs, prices of which are to be controlled. I find that the list does not include some of the more common items used largely both by the public and the chemists. I mention here a few of them: bleaching powder, which is so essential as a general disinfectant; mineral acids—pure and concentrated, used in medicines. Acid, acetic and citric, and their salts and preparations; liquor ammonia, mercury and its salts such as calomel; potash carbonate, bicarbonate, chloride, hydroxide, iodide, nitrate and permanganate. Unless these items are made available within the controlled limit of 20 per cent., the manufacturer will either have to increase his price of the finished products "pro rata" to his increased cost of raw material or discontinue manufacturing those items. In either case the public is to suffer as the Indian manufactured goods, although equally good in quality, have been sold at a lower price than identical foreign products. Government should therefore compel the firms having the above chemicals in their stock, to supply them at a reasonable increase instead of storing them anticipating a still further increase in the rates.—Yours, etc.,

AN M.Sc.

Congress Governments And Sanatani Hindus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The interference of the Congress Government into the religious matters is not only painful to Sanatani Hindus but sooner or later it will be a great hindrance to the growth of Congress power in India.

It seems that at present several Congress Governments have decided to pass laws permitting Harijans to enter Sanatani Hindu temples. There are numerous Sanatanists in Congress, who have ever helped the Congress body to promote its political aims. These will find no other alternative in case of such prolonged interference to be set apart from it and thereby weakening the Congress power.—Yours, etc.

KURJI GORDHANDAS.

CONVEYANCE FOR PRISONER AT HIS COST

PATNA, (By Mail).
In pursuance of the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee, the Government of Bihar have ordered that henceforth if a prisoner desires to provide at his own expense a vehicle for the conveyance of himself and his escort from the jail to the Court, he should be permitted to do so. Steps are being taken to give effect to this order.

CO-OPERATION IN BIHAR

Ten Lakhs Loan To Be Advanced

The following Communiqué has been issued by the Director of Information, Government of Bihar: At the last Co-operative Federation Congress held at Patna the Hon'ble Minister of Education and Development, speaking on behalf of Government declared the decision of Government to rehabilitate the Co-operative Movement as early as possible and to take adequate steps to ensure its future expansion on sound lines. Government also appointed a Co-operative Rehabilitation Committee, consisting of official and non-official experts of the province, to advise Government on all matters connected with rehabilitation. An enquiry into the assets, liabilities and repaying capacities of members of co-operative societies was undertaken for the purpose of reconstructing such societies as were fit for reconstruction.

DRAFT SCHEME

The enquiries have since been completed in 16 Banks and Unions and are pending in 8 Banks. On the basis of these enquiries and in consultation with the Rehabilitation Committee and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, a draft scheme of rehabilitation was prepared by the department. The scheme was further examined by the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislature. The Congress Party appointed a sub-committee to report on the proposals of rehabilitation. The sub-committee recommended that the movement should be rehabilitated and reconstructed according to a detailed programme to be worked out by a Board consisting of experts and other suitable members. It also made certain recommendations for giving immediate financial assistance to the Provincial Co-operative Bank and to approved Central Co-operative Banks and societies, for making suitable amendments in the Co-operative Societies Act, for expediting the disposal of liquidation proceedings, for making provisions for an independent audit and other matters. The Congress Party in the Bihar Legislature, at their meeting held at Patna on the 7th August 1939, adopted the recommendations of the sub-committee, subject to the following modifications:

(1) That full assurance should be given to the Provincial Co-operative Bank that Government will stand behind it and that they assume such control of the Provincial Co-operative Bank as they may think necessary for the purpose.

(2) That the proposed Board of experts should be constituted as promptly as possible.

(3) That steps should be taken to prepare a draft Bill for amending the present Co-operative Act at the earliest possible date.

10 LAKHS LOAN

On due consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, Government have decided to accept the recommendations of the Congress Party and advance a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs forthwith to the Provincial Co-operative Bank and take all other necessary action as soon as possible, including the appointment of the Board of experts.

MORAL v. PHYSICAL STRENGTH

Dr. Hardikar On Evils Of Might Divorced From "Ahimsa"

(From Our Correspondent).
BELLARY (By Mail).
The first District Physical Culture Conference convened by the Bellary District Vayama Pracharaka Sangha was declared open in the Town Hall by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary of the K. P. C. C. A guard of honour was provided by the volunteers. Mr. S. Parthasarathy, Secretary, Reception Committee, welcomed the guests and delegates.

Mr. K. Prahalada Char read the report for the year 1939-40. Messages including one from Mr. Teku Subramanyam, Secretary to the Congress Parliamentary Board, Madras, were read.

A torch brought from Bhuvaneswar temple at Hampi, over a distance of 55 miles, by a relay of 8 boys was then lighted while a Nagaswaram provided soul-full music.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar in the course of his speech said: "My interest in physical culture was more due to political causes."

"As I watched the youths marching past at the station in uniform I felt happy. My mind immediately travelled to the West

ON TRADE UNION FRONT

Federation Of Building And Woodworkers

(IFTU). After special conferences had been held for the Trade Sections of Building and Woodworkers, the Second Ordinary Congress of the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers took place in Berne from the 12th to 14th July.

According to the report presented by the Secretary, van Achterbergh, the International had 748,791 members at the 1st January, 1938. These were organised in seventy-eight Unions in twenty-four countries. At the 1st January, 1939, membership had practically doubled, standing at 1,392,947 in seventy-nine Unions in twenty-five countries, including the overseas countries of Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Palestine and Trinidad.

RUSSIAN UNIONS

The meeting had before it a resolution moved by the French Building Workers' Union which expressed regret at the decision taken by the Eighth Congress of the IFTU in Zurich regarding the affiliation of the Russian Unions, and declared that the best foundation, for the formation and victory of a world peace front would be the establishment of international Trade Union unity. The decisive step in this direction would be the admittance of the Russian Trade Unions to the IFTU on a basis of equal rights and duties, as approved by the IFTU delegation in Moscow, in November, 1937.

This resolution invited all the organisations affiliated to the Building and Woodworkers' International to do everything in their own countries in order to attain this aim. It urged that contact should be made without delay with the Russian Unions of building workers, workers engaged on public works and woodworkers, in order to be able to carry on an immediate joint campaign with their aid. The resolution was defeated by the votes of all delegates, except the French and Argentinian.

On the question of the forty-hour week, a motion submitted by the French Unions of Building and Woodworkers was adopted after amendment. This referred to the special conditions in France and stated that any reform in the regulation of hours of work could only be applied internationally to the extent which the unionised workers in the different countries managed to enforce it, either through direct agreement with the employer or through statutory measures. Bearing in mind certain special circumstances in the building and woodworking industries, the executive bodies of the International were instructed as soon as the international situation permitted, to continue in the International Labour Office the efforts made to reach either a general or a special Convention on the forty-hour week.

The Congress further appealed to the affiliated organisations of the IFTU to pursue their endeavours in order to obtain considerable improvements in hours of work in their own countries or to maintain as much as possible of what had already been won in this field.

INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS.

The rules were amended in the matter of voting power, it being provided that no affiliated organisation should have more than ten votes.

One of the main items on the agenda was an address by A. Staal, head of the Labour Relations Department in the ILO, on the International Labour Organisation and the workers. This very instructive address, which gave an excellent survey of the aims of the Labour Office and the procedure of drafting and adoption of international Conventions, was received by the Congress with great applause and will certainly prove useful in promoting and intensifying collaboration in Geneva.

where a bloody war is being fought.

"We do want strength, not of the brute type, but of moral force which should command the admiration of all. Look at Gandhiji a frail man weighing hardly 92 lbs., who is able to command the respect of all nations, because of his moral force. The mental poise that one gets by sticking to "Ahimsa" is more lasting than the peace that comes through "Himsa." We do want strength, not to attack other nations but to guard our interest.

"We have not the power to dare and do. This sense of security, this feeling of running away from danger is at the root of our national degeneration and weakness. Hence along with the physical development you should morally and spiritually be strong."

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

Frontier Premier's Reply To Move

PESHAWAR, Sept. 18.
In the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day a statement that he had made up his mind not to oppose any adjournment motion was made by the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, when Rai Bahadur Meherchand Khanna sought leave for the adjournment of the House for "failure of the Government to take timely and effective action" on the Bannu Report.

The Premier assured the leader of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party that it was impossible to turn out the present Government by imaginary means and by attributing to it imaginary sins.

"This is a Government of the people," the Premier said, "and we are not afraid of any condemnation. If we are faulty the House will see to it but if people attribute to us imaginary faults we do not mind. We have got the power now and the Hon'ble the mover will never become the Finance Minister again."

The motion was disallowed by the Speaker.—United Press

Anti-War Demonstrators

Warned

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 18.
Mr. Sukumar Fagare, a Congressman, who had participated in anti-war day demonstrations at Itarsee, has been warned by the authorities against indulging himself in such activities as may impede recruitment.—United Press.

GREEN MOSQUITOES

The greater part of Holland consists of a flat and damp region where there are always mosquitoes to be found and where the damage caused by these insects is felt to its fullest extent and in all its forms.

From times immemorial, there have been ordinary mosquitoes there, together with those that transmit malarial fever, but it has also been during the last few years that a new species has appeared, the green mosquito, which was introduced into Holland after the construction of the dyke and the closing of the Zuyder Zee and the draining of the polder of the Wieringer Meer.

According to scientists, these insects do not belong to the mosquito family, but for ordinary mortals, they are the exact image of each other, except as regards colour, and present precisely the same disagreeable characteristics.

As soon as spring draws nigh, these green mosquitoes make their appearance, not by hundreds, but by millions, and actually swarm in flocks and form swarms that fly and whirl and are of dimensions rarely reached by other insects.

When the green mosquitoes are about (they only appear under certain atmospheric conditions) one is obliged to go out with a piece of coarse canvas or gauze over the mouth, to avoid swallowing them. When a swarm settles anywhere, objects can no longer be recognised by their shape, window panes cease to be transparent and motorists are obliged to cover their radiators with gauze, to prevent them becoming completely filled with mosquitoes.

What is still more serious is the fact that no means has so far been discovered for fighting this scourge.

In those parts of Holland that are exposed to malarial fevers, steps have been taken to destroy—on a small scale—the mosquitoes that transmit the malady, but the destruction of these millions of green insects would be too costly and the operation could not be carried out in a practical manner.

Even the inhabitants of the region where malaria occurs are agreed in recognising that these green mosquitoes, though they do not carry infection, constitute the worst evil that has ever been known. For, in most instances, the inconveniences produced by malarial mosquitoes can be avoided by taking regularly—as a preventive measure—6 grains of quinine, and if in spite of this an attack of malaria comes on, it can be speedily overcome thanks to a treatment lasting from 3 to 7 days during which 15 to 18 grains of quinine are taken each day.

After the greatest wonder of Europe, the draining of the Zuyder Zee, and the tulip fields that attract thousands of visitors to Holland, the green mosquitoes constitute in the spring an attraction that tourists must accept with good grace.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrachud Shud 5, 1939
Muslim: Shaban 5, 1338
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1309
Rigidity: 5:30, 15:42
Low tide: 3:41, 21:47
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.
Municipal Schools Committee 5:40 p.m.
Wednesday, September 20.
Municipal Schools Committee 5:40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.
Telegrams for Argentine Republic should be in plain English only, French is not allowed.

MATUNGA GUJRATI SEVA MANDAL.
Mr. Manubhai Desai, B.A. will give a programme of music to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

URGENT MEETING OF THE B.P.C.C.
An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

"B" WARD CONGRESS.
An adjourned special meeting of the "B" Ward Council will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8:00 p.m. at the Committee's Office.

"ECONOMICS AND WAR."
Under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Muslim Students' Association, Sir Jehangir Coymal will deliver a lecture on "Economics and War" to-day (Tuesday) at 1:40 p.m. in the College.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.
Comrade Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the A.I.C.S.P. and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia will meet the members of the Party on Thursday, the 21st instant at 7 p.m. at the B. P. C. C. Hall, Congress House.

M. L. DAHANUKAR'S RETURN.
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar who represented Indian Employers at the International Labour Conference, at Geneva, arrives to-day by plane at Jodhpur, and is expected at Dadar (Bombay) on the 20th September, 1939 by Gujrat or Kathiawar Mail.

Y. M. H. A.
Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Madhava V. Godbole will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon to-day (Tuesday) at 6:30 p.m. on "Maharashtra and Congress Politics."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.
The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday), at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. K. S. Mhasare, M.D., will deliver a lecture on "Nutrition and Dietetics" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

LIVING ENGLISH.
Under the auspices of the Association, Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustonjee will deliver a lecture on "Living English" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, when Dr. K. S. Mhasare, Principal B. N. Seal, M.A., I.E.S., will preside.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' JOURNAL.
Members of the Association by paying off their subscriptions and arrears, if any, on or before the 18th October, will be enrolled as honorary subscribers to the Journal for one year. New members of the Association who enrol themselves before the 18th October will also get the same advantage.

BY-ELECTION OF SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD.
The Hon. Secretary of the B. S. D. Congress Committee writes:—
A vacancy in School Board, Bombay Suburban District, representing the Backward Communities (Scheduled Caste), has occurred. The candidates desiring to contest this bye-election on behalf of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee are requested to send in their application to Shri. Chandulal S. Modi of Sarabhai and Company, opposite Town Hall, Bharat Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay, before 4 p.m. on 21st September 1939. The selected candidate will be required to fill up his nomination from the District Local Board's Office, at Cama Road, Andheri, before 3:30 p.m. on 22nd September 1939.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

From the very early hours of Sunday morning crowds came from all directions by private cars, taxis and buses to the shrine of the Lady of the Mount. Traffic control left nothing to be desired for which the Bandra Police deserves all praise.
There were no accidents registered except for one which could have proved very disastrous but for Providence.

This was a car that mounted on the road way of Lande End Road nearly going into the sea. The car was slightly damaged but no injuries were registered.
With Prohibition enforced in Bombay Basins has now become a drunkard's paradise.
The bars and taverns are now doing flourishing business.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zombo" Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gang's All Here" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lucky Night" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Daughters Courageous" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Notaji Falker" Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulidas" Daily at 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"We Three" Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
NISHAT—"Heer Sayal" Daily at 4:30, 7:15 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"That Certain Age" Daily at 4, 6:30 and 10 p.m.

INDIA AND THE WAR

To-morrow's Public Meeting At Matunga

Sri. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Sri. Achut Patwardhan will address a public meeting on "India and the War Crisis" to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the maidan adjoining Napoli Hall, Matunga.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—
37th Week (ended September 16th).
1937 13,983,300
1938 13,835,500
1939 12,950,600
Total for 37 Weeks (1st January to date).
1937 487,150,700
1938 428,696,500
1939 494,888,500

GANAPATI CELEBRATIONS

To-day In City

ANJHRA ASSOCIATION. At 9 p.m. Telugu Poets and Telugu Literature by Sri Veena Sudarasanachari, and "Powada" by Mr. D. K. Jathar.
SHETH JIVRAJ BALU KACHH KAWADI. At 7:30 p.m. Imitations by V. D. Pandit; 9:30 p.m. Modern Physical Culture.
Y.M.H.A.: 4 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Yamunabai Hiriker; 6:30 p.m. lecture by Mr. M. V. Godbole on "Congress politics and Maharashtra's role"; 8:30 p.m. Tirangi Mela performance.
HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA: 9 p.m. Prof. V. B. Ambekar on "Maharashtra's Sanskrit, Sanskritization."

XAVIERITE MUSLIMS SEE "STREET SINGER."
(From A Correspondent.)
Under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Muslim Students' Association, a benefit show was given at the Minerva Talkies on Sunday last when the New Theatre's famous "Street Singer" was shown. The house was packed to capacity. Rev. Fr. J. Dühr in his talk expressed his satisfaction at the various activities of the Association inside and outside the College. Mr. Beg Mahomed, M.L.A., presided.

Free Hindi Classes
Free Hindi Classes are regularly held at the following places:—
Maratha High School, Opera House, Girgaon, on Tuesday in the evening between 6:30 and 7:30.
Aryan Education Society's Girls' High School, Opposite Ambewadi Post Office, Girgaon on Sunday morning between 8 and 10.
Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Sunday morning between 7:30 and 9:30.
Nowroz Building, 4 Bhau Daji Road, South Indian Colony, Matunga (G. I. P.) every day between 3 and 5 p.m.
Dharmaji Rokade Municipal Marathi School, Matungi, on Sunday in the evening between 4 and 6.

Glass Shop On Fire
A small fire broke out at the shop of Ashwaralli Gulam Ali and empty glass cases and part of the premises were burnt down. Damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

The Government of Bihar has, it is understood, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the Ramgarh hospital.

A. R. P. AND CITY LIGHTING

Govt. Plans For Familiarising Public With Restrictions

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—
It has come to the notice of Government that some uncertainty is felt among the public in regard to the extent and imminence of the danger of enemy attack on Bombay from the sea or the air, and consequently in the necessity for Air Raid Precautions, particularly lighting restrictions.

In the present circumstances the only danger will come from an enemy ship which may evade the British fleets and succeed in remaining at large for a few weeks. Such a ship might be able to carry two or three aeroplanes which might make a bombing raid on Bombay, probably from a distance of a hundred miles or more. Or alternatively such a ship might steam in close and bombard Bombay with its guns. At present there is no information that any such enemy ships are at large or that any immediate danger to Bombay is threatened.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Government has recently issued an appeal to the public to co-operate with it in the adoption of special restrictions in the lighting of Bombay City. The object aimed at is that no lights of any sort should be visible seawards and that all other lights should be so shaded as to reduce the glare to a minimum. If this object is achieved, there is no doubt that it will make Bombay a much less easy target for enemy attack either from the sea or the air and that the damage that might be inflicted by such attacks will be minimised.

However, Government realises that the adoption of these lighting restrictions must entail considerable inconvenience to every one, and therefore, unless the danger of attack becomes more closely imminent, Government will allow some relaxation in the lighting restrictions as soon as the citizens of Bombay have shown by their full co-operation that they are trained to make an effective black-out at short notice.

Government has noted with satisfaction the response which is being made to its appeal issued on September 9th, but there still remain a good many people who have failed to co-operate. For the next two nights—Tuesday and Wednesday (19th and 20th) Government desires that every one should make special efforts to bring to perfection the various restrictions mentioned in the Press Note of September 9th.

Thereafter Government intends to allow a temporary relaxation of the restrictions lasting from Thursday, September 21st, for one week.

During periods when restrictions are relaxed a moderate amount of street lighting will be provided, even on sea-front roads, and house-holders will not be required to screen internal lights.

However there will be no relaxation of restrictions on the use of external decorative lighting and illuminated advertisement, inclusive of those at places of entertainment, or on the use of undimmed headlights on motor vehicles. Government has decided that restrictions on these forms of lighting should be retained permanently while the war lasts.

From Thursday, September 28th onwards Government will impose lighting restrictions for short periods and at irregular intervals in order that the public may be familiarised with them and may learn by practice to put them into effect at short notice. These restrictions will be enforced strictly and any failure to comply with them will be dealt with.

Fodder In Bhimthadi

The Government of Bombay have imposed a ban on the removal of fodder of any kind from any local areas of Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond peta of Poonja District without the permission of the Collector.

Agricultural Produce Marketing Bill

The Government of Bombay have published a draft Bill to provide for the better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for agricultural produce in the province of Bombay.

Agricultural produce has been defined in the Bill to include the produce of horticulture and animal husbandry and power is taken to regulate the buying and selling any agricultural produce not mentioned in the schedule attached to the Bill by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette.

Cricket At Kennedy Seaford

M. S. NAIK'S FINE CENTURY AGAINST MADRAS COLLEGES

Visitors Open Disastrously: Home Team In Strong Position

The Bombay Colleges were in a very favourable position at the end of the first day's play in their two day fixture against a visiting Madras Colleges team, which began here on Monday at the P.J. Hindu Gymkhana ground (Kennedy Seaford).

Taking first knock the home team hit up 293 runs mainly due to a fine century (102) by M. S. Naik, the promising Elphinstone College youngster, and a useful 74 by M. S. Rajjee of the Sydenham College.

VISITORS' DISASTROUS START

The visitors in their first venture made a disastrous start and six wickets had fallen to the accurate bowling of N. R. Rao (3) and S. N. Mehta (3) for a meagre 15 runs or so when stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORES BOMBAY COLLEGES 293 (M.S. Naik 102, M. S. Rajjee 74).

MADRAS COLLEGES 15 (?) for 6 wickets (N. R. Rao and S. N. Mehta took 3 wickets each).

NOT OBLIGATORY ON CORPORATION

City Fathers Decide To Leave A.R.P. To Govt. And Military

The Municipal Corporation did not think the adoption of precautionary measures against air raids came within the purview of their activities or obligatory duties and, therefore, turned down the proposition of Mr. Nausair C. Bharucha requesting the Municipal Commissioner to submit a report on this matter.

That whereas the Government of Bombay have formulated a general scheme for defence of citizens against hostile air raids on Bombay City in event of a war and whereas among their measures of Air Raid Precautions are obscuration of street lighting and black-out for camouflage of the City as precaution against night air attack, this Corporation request the Commissioner to consider the advisability of and report on a scheme of obscuration of street lighting including illuminated advertisements, by methods such as dimming of lights, use of blue colour lamps, etc., having due regard to requirements of traffic and such plans as the Government may have in view for the purpose.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai requested Mr. Bharucha to withdraw the proposition as the Government, Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner and other civic bodies had done the needful.

Mr. Mathradas Tricunji advised the House to confine themselves to their obligatory duties only. It was not duty of the Municipal Corporation to do things suggested in the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said the military authorities were controlling the lights in the city and the lights of the Bombay Municipality also were regulated by military authorities. He had given orders to hawkers to dim or put out lights at Chowpatty foreshore.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta suggested that it was better to take the House in confidence and inform them from time to time about precautionary measure so as to remove any chance for scares.

Mr. H. C. D. Irwin said in modern war times distance did not count and some improvement in the air raid precautionary measures was necessary.

The proposition was put to vote and thrown out.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The House approved of the following resolutions of Mr. Y. J. Meherally:—

That the Commissioner be requested to consider the feasibility of providing Swimming Baths in the various parts of the City so as to provide healthy recreation to the citizens, on suitable sites, e.g. (1) at or near the Chowpatty Foreshore; (2) in the neighbourhood of Marine Lines; (3) along the foreshore near Dadar or Mahim and to place before the Corporation a suitable scheme for giving effect to the same.

TEST SIGNAL OF AIR RAID ON BOMBAY

500 'Phones Give Continuous "Ring" For 2 Minutes And Announce Warning

BOMBAY, Monday.
Over 500 telephones in the city which have been connected with the air raid signal apparatus at the A. R. P. headquarters relayed for two minutes a test signal of an air raid at 9 a.m. to-day. Exactly at the hour which had been announced by the A. R. P. authorities on Sunday, the telephones were diverted from the main connection and put on to the Signal Apparatus, all by means of a switch. A few seconds later, there was a continuous ringing of the telephone bell, followed by an announcement through the receiver: "Air Raid Warning." The warning was repeated continuously for two minutes. Later, there was another ringing for two minutes followed by an "All Clear" announcement.

The morning's test which was the third of its kind carried out by the A. R. P. authorities was fairly successful.

In case of air raids over the city, there will be two devices used for warning the public, much in advance, so that they could seek shelter. Along with the alarm which the telephones will convey to all the important offices and factories, a number of sirens will sound an "up and down wall" continuously for several minutes. Special electrical devices which give the "wall" have been installed at a number of centres so that the warning could be relayed throughout the length and breadth of Bombay.

The device which controls all the sirens and the telephones simultaneously from the A. R. P. headquarters is quite interesting.

Two tiny knobs in a small box connected with a number of wires do the job. The first knob diverts the 500 or more telephones placed on the "alarm list" from the main connection and brings them into direct contact with the control room. A ring is given simultaneously to all the subscribers and those who take off the receiver hear the signal which is relayed by a record operated in the Central Telephone Office.

The sirens give a simultaneous wall when the second knob is pressed.

The device for the telephone signalling was installed under the supervision of Mr. Bromham, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Telephone Company.

INDIA'S HELPLESSNESS

"Can Neither Assist Nor Resist"

"We are neither in a position to assist nor resist in the present war. We are helpless in the matter, after a prolonged foreign rule. In the face of any crisis, we should think of our safety first," so said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking at the Ganapathi celebrations of the Y. M. H. A. on Monday.

He traced the present debacle of war to the treaty of Versailles and said that "Manchukuo," "Abyssinia," and "Spain" were incidents that had led to it. Coming nearer home, he said: "We are already experiencing war conditions in the rising prices of commodities."

Jewish Prayers For Peace

In the "Maghen David" Synagogue, Byculla, special prayers were included in the New Year prayers on both days, for the preservation of the King and his family, the speedy termination of the War and success to the Allies. These special prayers are to be read on the Jewish Day of Atonement also the most solemn day in the Jewish Calendar, the 23rd inst. The Rev. J. A. Eliezer of the Maghen David Synagogue officiated on both days.

German Insurance Co.

The Controller of Enemy Firms has issued the following Press Note:—

"The affairs of the Allianz an Stuttgarter Insurance Company are being investigated under the orders of Government. Policyholders of this Company are informed that they should pay premium into any branch of the Imperial Bank as they fall due."—A.P.

That the Corporation are of opinion that a suitable railing be put up around the Lokmanya Tilak Statue at Chowpatty.

On the motion of Mr. Zulmi-ram Chowdhary:—

The Corporation congratulated the Congress Ministry of Bombay for introducing complete prohibition in the City and suburbs of Bombay. The Corporation promised complete support to the Prohibition Scheme of the Government.

HE WAS ALWAYS TIRED AND ILL

Three Complaints Gave Him a Miserable Time

NOW LIFE'S A JOY—KRUSCHEN THANKED

"Suffering from three complaints—rheumatism, sciatica, and rheumatism—how could this man be anything but always tired and ill? Four weeks in his letter, that in about a Kruschen Salts brought this is a complete transformation."

"Up to a month or so ago, I had order, sciatica, rheumatism, and generally felt out of colour, and was constantly tired, and under medical supervision. I tried many remedies, without effect until I gave Kruschen Salts. In four weeks, Kruschen Salts brought about a complete transformation. I have a healthy appetite and, once more feel that it is good to be alive."

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. Their duty is to expel certain poisonous wastes from the system. If the kidneys become sluggish, these impurities find their way into the bloodstream, and the seed of half-a-dozen common ailments is sown.

The scientific combination of salts in Kruschen quickly coaxes the kidneys back to healthy, normal action. As an immediate result, the sufferer experiences relief from those dragging back pains. Soon your ailments vanish—life becomes a joy again.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Mixes Thrills & Laughter in
"THE GANG'S ALL HERE"
with
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Also
"MARCH OF TIME!"

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DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
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MYRNA
LOY
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LUCKY NIGHT
JOSEPH ALLEN
HENRY O'NEILL
DOUGLAS FOWLEY

EXTRA!
An M.G.-M. "CRIME DOES NOT PAY" SUBJECT
"WHILE AMERICA SLEEPS"

NEXT ATTRACTION:
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
CALLING DR. KILDARE
with
LEW AYRES
LIONEL BARRYMORE

SHE DRIVES MEN WILD!



ANN SHERIDAN
in
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1939

A NEW RUSSIA

M. Molotov's apology is, we fear, no credit to Russia. It is too transparent as a justification of Russian aggression and it is also in bad taste. The argument that because the Polish Government had not revealed its headquarters—and thus invited German bombs and shells—it had ceased to function may be worthy of an unintelligent lawyer pleading a bad case. But it is too cynically and horribly ridiculous to carry any conviction to any unprejudiced mind. Indeed, if it does anything it serves to corroborate the view held in certain quarters that the aggression was deliberately designed long ago and that the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany was part of its preliminary plan which was known to, and accepted by, the Nazis.

Bad Taste

M. Molotov's plea exhibits also an unfortunate evidence of bad taste. The semi-fascist character of the Polish regime and its many seriously objectionable features have been known to the whole world including Russia for years and years indeed. But it is decent or at all honourable first to overwhelm by force, but without warning, the regime with which M. Molotov and his colleagues were in a state of friendly diplomatic relations and then to abuse almost in the language of Hitlerian vulgarity? It would be amusing, were it not so utterly tragic, to find M. Molotov characterising the regime as "adventurous," "unscrupulous," "corrupt" and "rotten." Before the lightning conclusion of the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreements, it was this very "adventurous," "unscrupulous," "corrupt" and "rotten" regime in whose behalf the Soviet Government was prepared to challenge Nazi Germany with all its military might! Is M. Molotov's memory so short that he

cannot remember the actions—as also their spirit and implications—of Soviet Russia of only a few weeks ago?

What A Fall!

Evidently he and his colleagues have forgotten much. For it seems to us that—unless a more reasonable explanation of their attitude is forthcoming—they are fundamentally changed men and statesmen. In his broadcast M. Molotov speaks of the "catastrophe" in which the Polish people "has been plunged through the adventurous and unscrupulous policy of its Government." It is this point which he clarifies further in his note in which he alludes to "the war in which they (the Polish people) had been dragged by their misguided leaders." So that now, according to Russia, the Polish-German conflict is not a war of Nazi aggression forced upon Poland by Herr Hitler but it is an unscrupulous sanguinary adventure forced upon her by Moscovici, Smigly-Rydz and Beck! The Russo-German approach is growing closer not across the prostrate body of Poland alone, but also across old principles. And to make this approach even closer, Russia has recognised Slovakia *de facto* and *de jure*. Russia knows that Slovakia is no more independent than Manchukuo. In fact the former is as complete a German protectorate as the latter is a Japanese one. This recognition means a recognition of the Nazi aggressor's dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, of his annexation of Bohemia and Moravia and of his domination over Slovakia. Soviet Russia, till yesterday, the symbol *par excellence* of non-aggression is to-day in line with the leader of aggressors, Nazi Germany! And as if to remove any doubt about this it is planning to dismember Poland and share the booty of this international brigandage with Germany.

Federation Of Free Nations

How admirably the resolution of the Congress Working Committee reflects the aspirations and views of the Indian people is testified by the statement issued by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Sir Sarvapalle is an internationally famous philosopher and is not ordinarily interested in politics as such. But the situation in which India and in fact the whole world are placed at present affects the life of every person and thus Sir S. Radhakrishnan's statement is to be welcomed as giving a lead to Indian intellectuals. He, of course, dismisses the idea of bargaining or huckstering with Britain at the present juncture but rightly observes that it will

be in the best interests of Britain herself to clarify her aims. As he says, an India, united and contented, will be a great moral and material asset to Britain. The Indian people are as emphatically opposed to Nazism and Fascism as the British and the French but they cannot forget that they are themselves denied democracy. The suggestion made by Sir S. Radhakrishnan that the British Commonwealth will be immediately transformed into a Federation of Free Nations deserves to be sympathetically and urgently considered by the British Government if they are to assure themselves of a strong united front against International Fascism.

Progress Of Prohibition

It is only six weeks since prohibition was introduced in Bombay City and Suburbs yet its good effects are already clearly discernible. A careful survey carried out by the workers of the Labour Welfare Department reports excellent results all round. Restaurants and milk shops and cloth shops in the Labour area are said to be enjoying better business since the introduction of prohibition. Quarrels in shops and public places have considerably decreased, while Bhajan programmes and other social activities organised by the workers are being largely attended. Women workers are happier in their homes and are grateful to Government for the boon of prohibition.

The report from Kurla is typical. Three-fourths of the Kurla population consists of mill

workers and other labourers, and it is said, that "there was not a single day in the suburb when street brawls and assaults did not take place." But to-day, says the report, "within almost six weeks of total prohibition it is a proud record for Kurla that no serious assault case has taken place; this can be borne out by the Police and Court records." We are confident that better results still will be revealed by investigations a few more months hence, as just at present, much of the money saved from the drink bill finds its way to the money-lender. Future investigators will do well to interview money-lenders and co-operative societies about the repayment of debts, and they should also note the sales of liquor just outside the prohibition area.

Indians Overseas

Implications Of International Situation

(By Dr. LANKA SUNDARAM)

Doubts have arisen in the minds of our four million nationals overseas regarding the attitude they should adopt in view of the present steadily worsening international situation. Indian colonists in overseas countries, both in the British Colonies and dominions and in foreign territories like Surinam and others, have been so far unable to make up their minds unanimously as to the attitude they should adopt in the present war. It is time the Mother Country gives her children abroad advice and assistance which they prominently need.

Our countrymen abroad have a fundamental difficulty about the final attitude of the Mother Country to war. They are thoroughly familiar with the series of resolutions passed by the Congress at its various sessions during the past two years. They have not bothered to enter the lists in the controversies raised by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia concerning the telegram sent by Rashtrapati Rajendra Babu to the Peace Front Conference.

Indians overseas claim their right to decide their attitude to war in consonance with the realities in the countries of their adoption. In effect, this demand of overseas Indians postulates the need for individual local action on their part "vis-a-vis" the implications of war as regards defensive organisation and punitive aggression into a neighbouring territory, as determined by governmental policies in their respective lands. There cannot be any question that India would refuse this essential inherent right to her nationals overseas.

There are doubts in the minds of overseas Indians whether they should be content with passive acquiescence in the defence policies of the Governments under which they live or they should make a positive contribution to the shaping of the same. Generally speaking, the tendencies of India are manifest in the life and work of overseas Indians. This does not, however, mean that they lack the martial virtues when the time for fighting for principles arrives. The only impediment in the way

of overseas Indians arriving at swift and fundamental conclusions in this regard is that their Mother Country is not, as yet, a free country and that their own individual position in the lands of their adoption is not very much different than that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The mere fact that they live in overseas countries which are liable to certain attack from potential enemy nations places upon them the onerous task of defending their hearths and homes and also deciding whether or not they should participate in war. This problem will become clear from the following factual exposition of the place of Indians in the political economy of the countries where they reside in to-day.

Almost one in ten in Burma is an Indian. One in five in Ceylon is an Indian. Nearly 50 per cent. of people of Fiji are Indians, which also represents the equation between Europeans and Indians in the City and Borough of Durban. Forty-three per cent. of the population of British Guiana is constituted by the Indians settler community. There are nearly five Indians for every one European resident in Kenya colony. There are seven lakhs of Indians in Malaya, which constitute the nerve-centre of Britain's imperial defence scheme. Almost eighty per cent. of the population of Mauritius are Indian. Besides, there are considerable numbers of Indian settlers in Trinidad, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, and the countries bordering the Persian Gulf. With the exception of Ceylon, Burma, and Malaya, where their proportion is small, in almost every part of the world local born Indians outnumber what may be termed as "immigrant" Indians. Both these categories of people have a tremendous economic and human stake in the countries they live in. Whether they like it or not, these overseas Indians have a duty to discharge towards the security of the countries which give them their sustenance. The Mother Country cannot possibly think of re-

putating this responsibility of her children overseas.

Reviewing the attitude of the various Governments concerned, it will be noted in India that overseas Indians have specific difficulties of their own. In the case of South Africa, there is no equality of races as far as the organisation of the defence and police services is concerned. Indians cannot join the St. John's Ambulance Corps along with Europeans, and they cannot have the same uniforms as the Europeans. There is not a single Indian constable in the police forces of the Union, even though a few coloured people of Cape Town have been admitted to this distinction. At the time of the Boer War Mahatma Gandhi rendered meritorious services, which were mentioned in dispatches, but only by way of raising an Indian volunteer and labour corps. Even when it is remembered by the Whites of South Africa that their numerical strength is not sufficient to meet the onslaught of any potential enemy, there is no question of the Indian, the coloured and African peoples being armed for the purpose of the legitimate defence of the Union. It is suggested that if Indians or the Bantus wear the same arms as the White man, then the prestige of the White man is lowered in the face of difficulty for India to expect a type of psychology it is equality of treatment for Indians in South Africa, even when there is no guarantee that in the face of the latest type of aerial war the local White forces would not be able, even if willing, to defend the hearths and homes of their fellow-Indian subjects of the Union. To a small extent the same is true of the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, where the race history of the Whites has created similar havoc with the fortunes of Indian settlers. Recently what is called the Kenya Indian and Arab Territorial Company has been started, and provision has been made in the Kenya budget for the current year to spend the

magnificent amount of £650 initial capital grant and £600 annual for the service of this Company representing two races inhabiting the Colony. How puny this arrangement looks needs no special comment here. The King's African Rifles composed of the African people of Kenya have rendered distinguished service in the last war, but even to-day Kenya is unwilling to give her Indian citizens opportunities for legitimate activity in the defence of her territorial confines. Here again, the Whites fear that equality of treatment in the sphere of war would lead to the destruction of their prestige.

In the case of a country like Malaya, the position is altogether different. There is an Indian unit in the Volunteer forces of the State of Selangor, but so far the Officer-Commanding, Singapore, has resisted the plea of Indians to be admitted into an Indian Company of volunteers which can be pressed into active service in the case of the War. Representatives of the Indian community of the Straits Settlements have decided to interview the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas, to press their claims for representation in the defence forces of Malaya, but, unfortunately, some other Indian representatives have started a controversy in which they took up the position that Indians should not indulge in special pleading with the local administration urging that they should be adequately represented in the defence forces of the Colony. In the case of a country like British Guiana, for that matter Trinidad, there is no legal bar for the entry of Indian settlers in the defence forces but as the memoranda recently submitted by Indian settlers to the Royal Commission on West Indies show in practice Indians are not encouraged even to join the local police forces. As for Tanganyika, there is no legal difficulty for the entry of Indians into the defence forces, but here

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

Hitler's Colonisation: 'Inland' And 'Overseas'

(By A EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT)

In the months of May and June, two organisations which are among the most important instruments of fascism held their congresses. The functionaries of the "Reich Colonial League" assembled in Vienna; the "German Institute for Foreign Countries" met in Stuttgart. Authoritative persons of the fascist leading circle participated in both congresses. These conventions served to test the state of fascist undermining in those countries of strategic importance to fascism. They gave the activity of the agents of German fascism abroad new emphasis and its next objectives.

That the "Reich Colonial League" deliberately assembled in Vienna is an indication of the role that annexed Austria plays in Germany's European colonial empire. The selection of Vienna as the meeting place was supposed to be symbolical of the fact that German fascism has set itself two colonial tasks which are not supposed mutually to exclude but rather supplement each other.

"Inland colonisation" means, in fascist vocabulary, the annexation of hitherto independent countries in Europe and their exploitation by German imperialism. This "inland colonisation" is supposed to constitute the foundation for overseas colonisation. What fascism takes away in energy from the oppressed nations of Europe who have lost their independence is supposed to be used to achieve additional goals, is supposed to enhance its weight on the European continent as against England and France. Under the rule of fascism, the labour power of the German people has been harnessed in the service of the most unscrupulous imperialist policy of conquest. The natural resources and the labour power of the European colonial and semi-colonial countries of Germany, according to the plan of fascism, now have the task to increase this potential force, aside from the immediate strategic importance which the possession or the dependence of

Conditions In Germany

An instance of the poverty of German resources is afforded by the Brussels report of the evaluation of Aix-la-Chapelle. Only the old and infirm will be allowed to travel by rail or motor. The rest, including children over twelve, must travel on foot. What miseries await them after their three days' journey to Cologne it is not difficult to imagine. More important to note is the warning that no inhabitant must try to escape into Belgium and Holland. The Germans are rightly anxious to conceal from the world the actual conditions prevailing inside. They are bad in every way. And if there is any truth in the report about a bomb explosion at the entrance of the Air Ministry, it is evident that the discontent is beginning to take dramatic shape. Germany has been heading for a collapse. But the Russian surprise now renders any speculation at least premature.

Cottage Industries And War

The Cottage Industries Subcommittee of the National Planning Committee, which is announced to meet at Wardha on the 29th instant, will have fresh problems to tackle in view of the situation caused by the war. If the war is prolonged, many necessary imports of manufactured articles will be so seriously restricted that they will have to be replaced by indigenous products. Similarly, the export of our raw materials will also be restricted and they will have to be absorbed by indigenous manufactures. It is neither feasible nor desirable that the large scale industries should have the monopoly of supplying the suddenly increased demand for various manufactured articles. For more reasons than one cottage industries should be utilised on a large scale for the purpose, especially in the production of articles like cloth and paper, which can be produced almost at any place in the country.

Need For Action

There was unprecedented activity in cotton and share markets

on Monday. Monthly option business is banned in cotton but there seems to be no move for an effective check on extensive speculation. Cotton prices fluctuated Rs. 12 and Tata Steel Rs. 185. If things go on at the present rate, there is no doubt that soon there will be a grave crisis. It is clear that some measures are urgently needed but so far there is very little evidence of any such measures. In the mean time speculators are cutting one another's throat, and particularly weak parties have to give way. It is necessary that the interest of all parties, whether Bulls or Bears, should be protected in the general interest of trade before it becomes disorganised. Delay is always dangerous when the disease is acute and threatening.

Indian Drugs

A conference of medical experts from various provinces, including Col. R. N. Chopra, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Dr. J. B. Grant of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Col. S. S. Sokhey and Dr. J. C. Ghosh, is being held in Madras to discuss the question of the availability of drugs in India and the possibility of drug supply in the event of a protracted war. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service is presiding over the Conference and is expected to make an important statement with regard to the control of drugs in India. In this connection we wish to repeat the suggestion we made in these columns some days ago that, in view of the war situation, medical experts ought to consider the possibility of finding indigenous substitutes for foreign drugs. In the all-important matter of vital medical supplies it is best to be self-sufficient and this appears to be an opportune moment to give a fillip to the manufacture and use of Indian medicines.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Polish Government is functioning in Polish territory at Kutu on the Polish side of the Polish-Rumanian frontier, which is its temporary headquarters, says the Polish Telegraphic Agency which is stationed at Kutu with Government.

—Reuter.

* * * * *
Appropos of the meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee, the only really conspicuous absentee is Sir Abdullah Haroon.

* * * * *
But as a Muslim friend suggests, it is perhaps only natural. Sir Abdullah may be abroad canvassing opinions of Muslim countries.

* * * * *
"Germany was to do murder. Russia was to share the estate. Some of the blackest chapters in European history record earlier experiments of this type of crime by the same partners."

—London "Times".

* * * * *
And the rest of the blackest chapters?

* * * * *
The Red Army of Russia was expected to meet the Nazi troops in Poland by yesterday evening. We have been awaiting with very keen interest the detailed account of the ceremony.

* * * * *
Of course, we quite agree with M. Molotov that the Polish Government completely lost all their *raison d'être* by withholding information about their territorial headquarters.

* * * * *
They ought to have published broadcast their whereabouts for all the world to know and be reassured—and, incidentally, to oblige German bombing squadrons.

* * * * *
"Whatever may happen", declares Mr. Arthur Greenwood, "Britain's pledge to Poland will be honoured."

* * * * *
We disagree. It is not all necessary to do so. After the collapse of the Polish Government, every agreement with and pledge to Poland becomes automatically "invalid"—vide M. Molotov's pronouncement.

* * * * *
JAPAN NOT CONFIDENT OF SOVIET.

* * * * *
Truce May Not Improve Relations.

* * * * *
Headlines.

* * * * *
It certainly will. We shan't tell. There is no originally much less novelty in the explanation.

* * * * *
A Copenhagen report says that the whole entrance to the German Air Ministry in Berlin has been destroyed presumably by a bomb.

* * * * *
Should the Germans decide to change their aerial headquarters they had better notify the new address to Russia immediately, otherwise the Soviet will be justified in considering the Air Ministry as having disappeared and, therefore, regarding themselves as called upon to take charge of all German planes in Poland.

* * * * *
The Soviet Ambassador in Berlin has notified the Slovak Minister that Soviet Russia recognises Slovakia *de facto* and *de jure*.

* * * * *
This must now be followed by the Soviet Ambassador in Tokio notifying the Manchukuan Minister that Soviet Russia recognises Manchukuo *de facto* and *de jure*.

* * * * *
The Turkish Foreign Minister is proceeding to Moscow to reinforce the bonds of friendship between Turkey and the Soviet.

* * * * *
Perhaps the Minister is right. But he would also better rid his country immediately of any Caucasian, Armenian or some such minorities.

* * * * *
You never know, you know.

* * * * *
Teacher: "Correct this sentence—Girls is naturally better-looking than boys."

* * * * *
Pupil: "Girls is artificially better-looking than boys."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

* * * * *
Every tailor knows a lot of promising young men.

* * * * *
Some people's prospects are so fine that it is almost impossible to find them.

* * * * *
But few people feel like doing to-day the things that they put off yesterday.

* * * * *
Pay your doctor bills promptly. One should be grateful to those who spare one's life.

* * * * *
Some men prefer the joys they are after here to the prospective joys of the hereafter.

* * * * *
An old man in his second childhood is no more foolish than the young father in his first babyhood.

(Continued on page 6, col. 4)

PROSPECT OF INDUSTRIAL BOOM IN INDIA

War Comes To Aid Of Swadeshi Goods

CO-ORDINATION OF GOVT. STORES PURCHASE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.
It is understood that the main function of the Supply Department is to study India's resources as regards raw materials and manufactured goods and co-ordinate the work of the various Purchase Departments under the Government of India for purposes of war needs.

In view of war conditions, which will inevitably affect imports, it has become necessary for all departments to make the fullest use of Indian made goods and see how far they can dispense with imported goods.

FILLIP TO SWADESHI
Official circles state that this is bound to act as a great fillip to Indian industries.

The coming meeting of industrialists at Calcutta may well consider in what way the existing industries can be developed to meet India's full needs and what new industries can be started. Information here shows that several pioneer ventures are already well advanced. Factories for manufacturing soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, etc. are reported to have reached an advanced stage especially in the Punjab.

TEXTILE PARTS AND LOCOMOTIVES
Industrialists in Behar and Bombay have started or are about to start factories for the manufacture of cycles which might very soon be in the market. There is already one project far advanced for the manufacture of textile parts—new industry for India. The Indian starch industry which suffered from unfair foreign competition owing to rate-cutting and recently appealed to the Government of India, might now expect to be in a better position to face the market and supply the needs of the country.

Steel rolling firms in Madras which were also hard hit might also be able to find a favourable market locally.

Government has already plans for the manufacture of locomotives and might go further to arrange for the manufacture of as much railway stores as possible. The Telegraph Department which had for a long time past been trying to expand indigenous production of materials required for telephones and telegraphs are also following the same policy.

PAPER INDUSTRY.
As regards paper, there are a number of factories existing in the country which can supply all kinds of printing and writing paper and there is one factory of Birlas which is also equipped for producing kraft paper. There is, however, no factory for newsprint. The position appears to be that so far the industrialists have considered it too great a risk to try newsprint manufacture owing to seriousness of competition from outside. If India is to produce its own newsprint, the present opportunity should be taken by Government either to stimulate private enterprise by bounty system as was done in Australia or itself undertake the manufacture as a national industry.

QUESTION OF MACHINERY.
I understand from enquiry that in the case of most new industrial ventures, the required machinery is already available in the country and except in a very few cases, there will be need to order more machinery from abroad. Only for new industries for which orders have to be placed, there may be delay in getting machinery owing to shipping difficulties.

I understand, the Government of India is already in touch with industrialists and some officers may tour the country to study conditions and stimulate Indian production. The recent steel conference in Simla was arranged with this object in view. There may soon be other conferences of this kind in regard to other industries.

It is also expected that the National Planning Committee would get into touch with Provincial Governments and the Central Government for going forward with industrial development on a large scale.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
It is well-known that the Army Department following the Chafeld recommendations has been going forward with a comprehensive plan for making India self-sufficient as regards armaments and other army supplies as far as possible. There is good chance for development of all key industries like cotton, jute, chemicals, woollen goods, leather, hardware, etc. and though there is a possibility that the neutral countries will try to capture the Indian Market, a concerted plan in India with the Government co-operation may help to increase production and eliminate outside competition.

SAFETY UNDER UNION JACK!

Irish Steamers Refuse To Sail Under Flag Of Eire

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Three steamers from Dublin have not started on their journey because the crew refused to sail under the flag of the Eire.

They fear, that if they sailed under the Eire flag, their dependents will not get compensation but on the contrary if they flew the Union Jack, they would secure compensation.

These three steamers belong to the L.M.S. Railway and are registered in Dublin.—Reuter.

REFUSAL TO SAIL UNDER EIRE FLAG

'Cambria' Detained At Holyhead

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Because their crew refused to sail under the Eire flag, the Irish mail ship "Cambria" and two cargo boats are being held up at Holyhead. The crew allege that under the Eire flag, their wives would not be entitled to receive compensation for loss of life or injury in the event of the boats being sunk. A member of the "Cambria" said, "We are not scared to move the ships across;

Simla Reaction To Wardha

Viceroy To Meet Jawahar Before A. I. C. C. Session

SIMLA, Sept. 18.
H.E. the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day. This is considered significant, since ordinarily meetings of the Viceroy's Council are held on Wednesday.

Though official circles maintain complete reticence, political circles here believe that the Viceroy will invite Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the War Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee to an interview before the meeting of the A.I.C.C.

In these circles it is felt that the Wardha statement on War has not altered the situation since Mahatma Gandhi interviewed the Viceroy on September 4 and that it has not an unfavourable reaction in Simla.

It is considered likely that there will be a further meeting between Gandhi and the Viceroy.—United Press.

all that we ask is that we shall sail under the British flag." It is understood that L.M.S. is arranging for the transfer of the port of registration of their fleet at present in Dublin to a British port.—Reuter.

SINKING OF "COURAGEOUS"

LONDON, Sept. 18.
It is learnt H. M. S. "Courageous" has been sunk.—

When the news of the sinking of the "Courageous" was announced on the German Wireless this afternoon, it was not stated that the U-Boat responsible had been attacked and sunk by British warships. The German broadcast merely said that a U-Boat sunk the British vessel.—Reuter.

More About "Courageous"

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The Ministry of Information state that when the "Courageous" was sunk she had a reduced complement of aircraft and therefore presumably somewhat smaller crew. Her full complement with personnel of the fleet air arm would be about 1,200 officers and men.—Reuter.

Sunk By Enemy Submarine

The Admiralty regret to announce that H. M. S. "Courageous" has been sunk by an enemy submarine.

Escorting destroyers picked up the survivors and took action, which is believed to have caused the sinking of the submarine.—Reuter.

Survivors Picked Up

LONDON, Sept. 18.
H.M.S. "Courageous" was commissioned with the Reserve Fleet in August with a reduced complement and since hostilities has been performing good services in protecting ships of the Mercantile Marine against boat attacks. The survivors have been picked up by destroyers and merchant ships which are now returning to harbour. The submarine was immediately attacked by the Destroyers and she is believed to have been sunk.

The "Courageous" was one of the earlier aircraft carriers originally completed as a cruiser in 1917 and converted into a carrier after the last war.—Reuter.

HOW "INVERLIFEY" WAS SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Further details regarding the loss of "Inverliffe" on September 11 disclose that the ship was flying the flag of the Irish Free State. The vessel was registered in Dublin. Coming out of the fog, the master of "Inverliffe" sighted a submarine which fired seven rounds giving "Inverliffe" no alternative but to stop.

Obedient the submarine's order, "Inverliffe's" master went aboard the submarine with papers where the U-boat commander informed him that "Inverliffe" would be sunk. The master protested pointing out the "Free State" flag and Dublin Registry but the German Commander took no notice and ordered the crew of forty to abandon the ship.

The submarine fired a torpedo which struck the "Inverliffe" amidships and the vessel was quickly ablaze from stern to stern.—Reuter.

TRUE STORY OF GERMAN SHIP'S SINKING

British Admiralty Announcement

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The Ministry of Information has received the following Admiralty announcement:—"A Berlin daily news bulletin has stated that the German steamer 'Johannes Molkenbuh' was sunk without warning by a British warship.

"This is completely untrue. When 'Johannes Molkenbuh' was stopped by a British patrol and boarded, her engine room was found to be flooded and the ship was sinking. The vessel took off the 42 passengers and crew and subsequently landed them at a British port.—Reuter.

Polish Submarine Takes Refuge Near Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.
The Polish submarine "Rys" has taken refuge at Sandham near Stockholm. The crew has been interned.—Reuter.

ETHEL DELL DEAD

LONDON, September 18.
The death has occurred of the novelist Ethel M. Dell.—Reuter.

Ethel Dell was a novelist of fame. She has written numerous books the first of which, "The Way of an Eagle", came out in 1912. Since then she had added many valuable jewels to the English literary treasure. She had contributed at least one book every year to the literary world.

Smaller State Capitals Upset

Russia Wants Baltic Sea, Mouth Of Danube And Dardanelles

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The Soviet entry into Poland has made a great impression in Bulgaria and is a subject of wide comment in political circles.

The general view is that a Black-Sea-Fact will soon be concluded and the Soviet will strengthen her authority in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The three points vital to her—the Baltic Sea, the mouth of the Danube and the Dardanelles.

RUMANIAN NEUTRALITY TO BE HONOURED

It is officially learned that the Rumanian Minister in Moscow has received assurances that Rumanian neutrality will be respected. It is stated categorically that Rumania is determined to defend her frontiers against all comers taking necessary precautions.

Poland has made no appeal invoking Rumanian assistance under the Rumanian-Polish treaty.

SOVIET TROOPS NEAR ESTONIA AND LATVIA

Grave anxiety is caused in Estonia and Latvia by the Soviet entry into Poland, according to a Polish broadcast from Paris.

It is reported that Soviet troops are concentrating near the frontier of the two States.

The Moscow-Riga train failed to arrive at Riga yesterday.—

The Minister in Moscow in common with representatives of other states has received an assurance that the Soviet will pursue a policy of neutrality towards Latvia, states the Latvian agency. The agency adds: "It goes without saying that the authorities will resist any attempts to violate the frontier"—Reuter.

All Quiet On Western Front

PARIS, Sept. 18.
A war communique states: "All quiet on the entire front. There was local activity of contact elements."—Reuter.

DAY OF CALM ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 18.
The crisis in the situation of Poland was precipitated by the entry of the Soviet troops into Polish territory which coincides with a day of calm on the whole Western Front, states a semi-official survey of the military situation for the first time since the start of hostilities.

The 'communique' of the French General Staff declares that nothing of importance occurred from the Rhine to the Moselle. The lull to-day follows a lively reaction by German artillery during the week-end and a series of lively counter-attacks on various sectors of the Front.

After the French advance of the past fifteen days and lively German reactions which this provoked, indispensable preparations are being proceeded with on both sides.—Reuter.

TIN SALES CONTROL

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The Ministry of Supply states that henceforth no person shall be allowed to buy or sell tin otherwise than on the basis of maximum price of 230 pounds sterling per long ton. The seller may add any reasonable delivery costs and customary extras for special shapes or for quantities less than one long ton.—Reuter.

TIN QUOTA RAISED

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The tin quota for the third quarter has been raised to one hundred per cent.—Reuter.

Death Penalty For Facilitating War Contraband

PARIS, Sept. 18.
The warning that any person guilty of action tending to facilitate war contraband would immediately appear before the War Council and will be liable to death penalty, is reiterated by the Naval Commander of Marseilles, who called on shipping companies, exporters and shipbrokers to help him to seize any cargo destined for the enemy.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN BERLIN

COPENHAGEN, September 17.
The whole entrance to the offices of the German Air Ministry in Berlin has been destroyed, presumably by a bomb, according to the Berlin correspondent.

Death Mystery Of Hitler's Adjutant

LONDON, Sept. 17.
IT IS REPORTED FROM GERMANY, STATES THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, THAT THE DEATH OF HERR ERNST BAHLS, ONE OF HERR HITLER'S ADJUTANTS HAS OCCASIONED MUCH SPECULATION.

BEYOND THE FACT THAT HE DIED SUDDENLY WHILST ON THE FRONT WITH HERR HITLER, ONLY OBITUARY NOTICES GIVE NO EXPLANATION OR DETAILS.

IN VIEW OF HERR BAHLS'S CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH HERR HITLER THE MYSTERY THAT MADE HIS DEATH HAS GIVEN RISE TO MANY RUMOURS.—REUTER.

NO EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO EUROPE

New Zealand Statesman Demands Internal Security First

CANBERRA, Sept. 18.
John Curtin, leader of the Federal Opposition, in an interview to "Reuter" urged that immediate consultations on economic as well as defence matters should be held between the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Mr. Curtin declared that the object would be to evolve a concerted and comprehensive plan to safeguard Empire interests in the South Pacific.

"Until more tangible proof of the security of these important parts of the Empire is assured, I regard all talk of an Australian expeditionary force to Europe utterly unjustified by the latest developments overseas," he says and emphasises "the necessity of maintaining the manpower and resources of our own territories inviolate."—Reuter.

British Press On Red Riddle

Fate Of Poland Will Be Decided Not In Poland, But Elsewhere

LONDON, September 18.
Singularly uncompromising condemnation is given by most of the London newspapers to the Red Army's entry into Poland, though the fact that there is a marked cleavage of opinion on Stalin's motives between important organs like "The Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" suggests that the Russian riddle is still not solved to universal satisfaction.

The "Daily Telegraph" interprets the move as one of self-protection against Germany. The paper expresses the opinion that Russia is alarmed at the rapidly and the threat it offers to Russia's Western Frontier.

Russia is determined that the whole of Poland shall not come under German domination and is willing to risk a clash with her new friends to protect Russia's interests, for wherever the two great armies meet in such circumstances there must be some danger of incidents leading to war. The new Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact is worth no more than Hitler's agreement with Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Stalin cannot watch the German steamroller crashing over prostrate Poland without the uneasy suspicion that the driver may forget to stop. Stalin can have no doubt that what Hitler covets most in Europe is the granary of the Ukraine. Whatever the future may hold, two things are certain: firstly, the presence of a powerful Russian army on his Eastern Frontiers will immobilise a large part of Hitler's forces at a time when they are needed in the West. Secondly, Poland brutally stricken to earth will rise again.

The "Times" says: "Germany knew better when they judged that the self-denying promise issued up to now to prove valid and uninviting to Russia compared to the offer of two Polish provinces at no immediate cost."

Germany was to murder, Russia was to share the estate. Some

SOVIET ACTION SHOCKS WORLD

LONDON, September 18.
It is understood here says a telegram from Moscow that the Soviet Government plans to leave Silesia, Danzig and the Corridor in German hands, retain West Ukraine and create a Polish buffer State between the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

A Soviet communique states that on the morning of 17th September troops of workers and peasants of the Red Army crossed the Western Frontier along the whole line from the river Zapadnaya Dvina (Soviet-Latvian border) throwing back the weak advance of Polish units. After giving a list of the number of towns occupied in the Soviet advance the communique says that Soviet Air craft brought down seven Polish fighters and forced three heavy bombers to land. The communique adds that the population everywhere is greeting the Red Army with jubilation.

The progress claimed by the Soviets presents a general advance of 25 to 30 miles on the entire Polish-Russian Frontier. According to reports from Vilna the neighbourhood of Postaway was bombed by German planes as Soviet troops advanced.

U. S. A. Shocked

The Soviet's invasion of Poland has shocked but not surprised officials in the United States of America. The Russian attempt to install a buffer Republic in Poland and perhaps later in Bessarabia to insulate the Soviet from spreading Nazi Power had been anticipated.

Well-informed circles in America are anxiously hoping that the Soviet will not be included among the allies enemies not only because of terrible consequences

of "Politiken", a Copenhagen newspaper.

All windows on the side facing Leipzigerstrasse were smashed, and the explosion also damaged the windows of a big departmental store opposite the Ministry and other shops in the vicinity.

The explosion occurred in a shop in Leipzigerstrasse facing the Air Ministry, according to the Berlin correspondent of Beiga Agency.

The authorities hope to make arrests shortly, meanwhile no explanation of the explosion is available. All traffic has been diverted.—Reuter.

CARVING OUT POLAND.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18.
The Berlin correspondent of "Nationaltidende" believes that Germany is not so anxious for peace as many people suggest now that war has arrived.

In the meanwhile, "Politiken" says a big meeting between German and Russian military and political chiefs is being held at Breslavitok to-day for the purpose of deciding "how they should carve out Poland and where the new Russo-German frontier shall be established."—Reuter.

Lord Camrose Joins Information Ministry

Lord Camrose has been appointed as Chief Assistant to Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information.

The appointment has been made in order to provide for the Minister of Information chemical and specialised knowledge of newspapers which Lord MacMillan feels to be necessary. The appointment will also insure a closer and more intimate contact between the Minister and the press.—Reuter.

SURVIVORS OF "COURAGEOUS"

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Nearly 400 survivors of the "Courageous" were landed by destroyers and many more have been picked up by merchantmen. Their number is not yet known.—Reuter.

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Muslim League's Terms To British Govt.

Abandonment Of Federal Scheme: No Constitutional Advance Without Its Consent

Use Of Governors' Special Powers To Protect
Minority Interests In Congress Provinces
Urged

MAJORITY RULE NOT ACCEPTABLE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League concluded this evening after passing unanimously a resolution dealing 'inter alia' with the international situation and the Federation. Dealing with the international situation the resolution says: **Terms For Co-operation**

"If full effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination, it must create a sense of security and satisfaction amongst the Mussalmans and take into confidence the Muslim League which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India."

Abandon Federation

As regards the Federation the Committee in its resolution wishes that the Federation scheme embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, instead of its being suspended, had been abandoned completely and desires to convey to His Majesty's Government that they should do so without further delay.—A.P.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

The following is the full text of the resolution passed unanimously by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League:

(1) The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League appreciate the course adopted by H.E. the Viceroy in inviting Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and appraising him regarding the international situation resulting in war, of the position and his own views, to be conveyed to the Muslim League. The Working Committee have given their most earnest consideration to H.E. the Viceroy's views conveyed to them by the President and also to the pronouncement made by the Viceroy since the declaration of war by Great Britain as also His Excellency's address to the members of the Central Legislature on the 11th of Sept. 1939.

The Committee are of opinion that the views expressed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League by its resolution No. 8 of the 27th of August, 1939, are the true sentiments and opinions of the Mussalmans of India.

INDIA'S FUTURE

The Working Committee appreciate the declaration of H. E. the Viceroy, which is in the interest of India and particularly the Mussalmans, that the Federal Scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, has been suspended. They wish that instead of its being suspended it had been abandoned completely and desire to convey to His Majesty's Government that they should do so without further delay. The Committee desire to make it clear that they do not endorse the "Federal Objective" of His Majesty's Government referred to by His Excellency in his address to the members of the Central Legislature and strongly urge upon the British Government to review and revise the entire problem of India's future constitution 'de novo' in the light of the experience gained by the working of the present Provincial Constitution of India and developments that have taken place since 1935 or may take place hereafter.

UNDER PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION

The Committee in this connection wish to point out that Muslim India occupies a special and peculiar position in the polity of India and for several decades it had hoped to occupy an honour-

able place in the national life, Government and administration of the country and worked for Free India with free and independent Islam in which they could play an equal part with major community with complete sense of security for their religious, political, cultural, social and economic rights, and interests, but the developments that have taken place, and especially since the inauguration of the Provincial Constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of Government and the recent experiences of over two years have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination of the Hindus over the Muslim minorities whose life and liberty, property and honour, are in danger and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces.

NOT A NATIONAL STATE.

That while Muslim India stand against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of "Free India" it is equally opposed to the domination of Hindu majority over Mussalmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India and is irrevocably opposed to any form of Government which necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of Government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country which is composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a National State.

AGGRESSION CONDEMNED.

The Muslim League condemns unprovoked aggression and the doctrine that "might is right" and upholds the principles of freedom of humanity and "that the will of the strongest, irrespective of right and justice, cannot be allowed to prevail." The Committee express their deep sympathy for Poland, England and France. The Committee, however, feel that real and solid Muslim co-operation and support to Great Britain in this hour of her trial cannot be secured successfully if His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy are unable to secure to the Mussalmans justice and fair play in the Congress governed provinces where to-day their liberty, person, property and honour are in danger and even their elementary rights are most callously trampled upon.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee strongly urge

"C. R." TO ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING

MADRAS, Sept. 18. It is likely that the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister, will attend the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Wardha. The other Ministers who are members of the A.I.C.C. are also likely to attend the meeting.—A.P.

A. R. P. For Schools And Colleges

The Safety First Association of India will conduct another one-day course for teachers, professors and district scout masters on Monday, September 25th, from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., in the Conference Hall, Electric House, Fort.

Candidates must reserve their seats and present themselves at 9-30 a.m. Admission will be by cards which may be obtained on personal application from A. P. Pereira, Management Department, Electric House.

FOR CHEMISTS AND PHYSICISTS

Commencing Thursday, September 21, the Safety First Association of India will give a specialised course for chemists and physicists in A.R.P. training in order to fit them for specialised work, in Room No. 32 of the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Fort. The course will last for about ten days and lectures will be given at 5 p.m. on all week-days except Saturdays. Applications for admission should be made to the Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Fort.

upon His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy and the Governor-General to direct the Governors to exercise their special powers where any Provincial Ministry fails to secure justice and fair play to the Mussalmans or where they resort to oppression or interference with their political, economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with the sacred promises, assurances and declarations repeatedly made by Great Britain in consequence of which these special powers were expressly embodied in the Statute. The Committee regret to say that so far these special powers have remained dormant and obsolete and the Governors have failed to protect the rights of the Mussalmans.

CONDITION FOR ADVANCE.

(3) While the Muslim League stands for the freedom of India, the Committee further urge upon His Majesty's Government and ask for an assurance that no declaration regarding the question of constitutional advance for India should be made without the consent and approval of the All-India Muslim League, nor any Constitution be framed and finally adopted by His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament without such consent and approval.

CONDITION FOR CO-OPERATION.

If full effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination, it must create a sense of security and satisfaction amongst the Mussalmans and to take into confidence the Muslim League which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India.

At this critical and difficult juncture the Committee appeal to every Mussalman to stand solidly under the flag of the All-India Muslim League with a solemn and sacred determination to make every sacrifice for on it depend the future destiny and the honour of the ninety millions of Mussalmans in India.—A. P.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

(Continued from Page 6).

also discrimination in practice is largely in evidence.

To sum up the position of Indians overseas in the sphere of Imperial Defence, the following propositions ought to be accepted by the Mother Country. In the first place, they must have something like local option as regards the delimitation of their attitudes to war as affecting the individual countries they reside in, without their being tagged on to India in any conceivable contingency. Secondly, all controversies between Indians should cease, and they must vigorously press for their legitimate representation in the combatant forces of the countries they live on. Finally, racial equality must be the sole aim in the demand of overseas Indians for being given opportunities adequately to defend their own hearths and homes.

If the British Government concedes these claims of overseas Indians, which they must in the present international situation they find themselves in, then the following advantages would accrue to our nationals abroad. Primarily they will have established the equality of races in the British Empire, and this will have a tremendous helpful repercussion on their demand for acquiring equal political, economic and citizenship rights in the countries they live in. Secondly, opportunities for joining the defence forces will rise the self-respect of our nationals abroad, and will enable them to rely upon their own strength to fight their local battles besides looking their face.

Thirdly, an opening in the defence forces of the colonies and dominions overseas, whether they be British or foreign, would go towards solving partially the problem of unemployment among overseas Indians, besides providing the opportunity for the infusion of leadership among themselves. Finally, Indians abroad would have the way clear for the upholding of the fair name of their Mother Country, which in popular parlance is compared to an inexhaustible reservoir for the supply of cheap labour. The present policy of discrimination operating against Indians overseas cannot in any case continue for a single moment, if only for the preservation of the British Commonwealth and Empire in these critical times.

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HITLER'S COLONISATION: 'INLAND' AND OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 6) tensive undermining work in South Africa and Tanganyika, for example, outside of the circle of those immediately affected. Recently, however, the German radio has indicated what importance German imperialism attaches to the activity of its agents in these territories: it established a regular propaganda and news service in Afrikaans, the language of the South African Boers.

BOMBING AND SINKING OF GERMAN SUBMARINE

South African Officer's
Eye-Witness Account

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A graphic, eye-witness account of the bombing and sinking of a German submarine comes from Mr. Young, a South African Officer serving in the R. A. F. The destruction of the submarine was observed from the attack by the pilot to the last air bubble rising to the surface.

"I was sent on submarine patrol and sighted the submarine on the surface, two miles away, travelling at about twelve knots in an easterly direction. I took cover in a cloud and approached the submarine from the stern, flying at a height of fifteen hundred feet. Flying closer, I saw that she was German. After giving her

CHARACTER OF ARMY IN INDIA

Kunzru's Attack On Chatfield Report In Council
Of State

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Council of State to-day rejected without a division the adjournment motion moved by Pandit Kunzru to discuss the Chatfield Report and the British Government's decisions thereon. Pandit Kunzru referred to the statements frequently made that the Army in India was kept at a minimum strength, required for the defence of the country. But for the first time the British Government had by their decisions now admitted that at least one-tenth of India's Army could be employed outside India and to that extent was unnecessary for India's defence proper.

SAPRU'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Mr. Kalikar, Sardar Buta Singh, Mr. Hossain Imam, Sardar Sobha Singh and Mr. P. M. Sapru spoke mostly in support of the motion. Mr. Sapru declaring that the Chatfield Committee had given death blow to India's claim for Dominion Status. With dyarchical control of the Indian Army, India could never have Dominion Status within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster.

"If my reading is correct, then you are not true to the pledges given to India regarding Dominion Status."

DEFENCE SECRETARY'S REPLY

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, said neither he, the Government of India, the British Government nor the Chatfield Committee were concerned with the constitutional questions over which the debate had mainly ranged. India, he pointed out, had done extremely well in the deal with the British Government and had gained in every way. He gave the assurance that all possible industrial activities would be encouraged by Government in using the money received from His Majesty's Government.

The Council also discussed the Pacific Locomotive Committee's report. Messrs. Kunzru, Hossain Imam, Sapru, Parker and Lal Ramsarandas spoke mostly criticising the Railway Board.

PASSENGER SERVICE MIGHT BE CURTAILED.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, said that such experiments as had already been carried out by the Railway Board had shown that the alterations to the Locomotives suggested by the Committee would be the final solution of the problem; but in accordance with the recommendation of the committee themselves, until extensive experiments had proved the alterations to be correct, no relaxation of the present speed restrictions imposed on Pacific locomotives in India would be made.

Sir Guthrie added that if the war was prolonged, the same situation might arise as did in the Great War when the resources of the Indian Railways were taxed to their utmost. It might be necessary to curtail our passenger services as our capacity might be occupied by the carriage of goods, in which case it might be necessary to divert at least the 'X' and 'XB' locomotives from passenger to fast goods traffic for which they are eminently suitable. So what the Pacific Locomotive Committee had described as a case of judgment might and by helping to solve our difficulties in the near future.—A. P.

a chance of identifying herself, I dived, firing my front guns at someone wearing a white hat, standing on the conning tower. At five-hundred feet, the submarine started to dive.

"By the time I dropped the first salvo of bombs, the nearest of which hit water fifteen or twenty yards directly ahead of the submarine, the submarine was half under water. The explosion of the bombs blew her back to the surface. That gave me time to turn round and I

(Continued in col. 7)

Annexation Of West Ukraine

(Continued from Page 1.)

sage was broadcast from Berlin:—"Hullo Warsaw, in reply to the appeal to the German High Command the Envoys negotiating the evacuation of Warsaw civilians, diplomatic corps and foreign community, will be met to-night at Pragmink Road. "Their cars are to have illuminated white flags and red lights. The hostilities must be stopped over 2,000 metres on both sides of the road."

The message was broadcast every five minutes, but no reply was received by 7-45 p.m. after 22 repetitions.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMBASSADORS ON SPOT

The Polish warplanes, numbering 55, which landed at Czeronowicz on the Polish-Rumanian Frontier yesterday, according to a Havas Agency telegram from Czeronowicz, have been interned at Czeronowicz.

The Polish-Rumanian Frontier was closed this morning to all traffic to Poland.

Sir Howard Kennard, the British Ambassador in Poland, has arrived at Czeronowicz. The French Ambassador is expected.

Lithuania will not take advantage of Poland's present desperate situation to move against Vilna, state authoritative Lithuanian political circles. She is prepared to settle the Vilna question by negotiation. Political circles recall that the Lithuanian Constitution names Vilna as the Lithuanian Capital and under the Soviet-Lithuanian Peace Treaty of 1920 Vilna was recognised as Lithuanian.

Further precautionary measures have been taken to strengthen Lithuanian forces on the Polish Frontier and the Government have recalled several fresh classes of reservists.—Reuter.

POLISH GOVERNMENT IN RUMANIA

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Acting on the advice of the Polish Government, Sir Howard Kennard, Ambassador in Warsaw passed into Rumania yesterday with the remaining members of his staff.

It is understood that the Polish Government themselves are already in Rumania or about to move there.—Reuter.

POLAND AND RUSSO- GERMAN DESIGNS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Although portions of the Polish Army may trouble the Germans for some days, yet the chief interest of military observers is how large an army Germany will deem it necessary to maintain in Poland to face the Russian invasion.

All agree that the Russian action was due to the necessity of preventing all Poland being overrun by Germany and creating a barrier against German penetration in the fertile cornlands of the Ukraine which it has been an article of faith with all Russians that Herr Hitler ultimately plans to possess.

It is noteworthy that Russia wanted to inform Germany that she was invading Poland till the last moment and supplied no details. Large forces are already being transferred from Poland to the Western front where the French penetration averages twelve-and-half miles on a forty-mile front. French guns now practically dominate the Saar valley.

The question whether Germany will remain on the defensive in the Siegfried Line or invade Belgium and Holland in an endeavour to carry the war into France is being discussed. Reports that the civilian population is being evacuated behind the Belgium and Dutch Frontier particularly around Aix-la-Chapelle point to the latter design. The Belgian defences, however, are much stronger than in 1914, and the Maginot Line extends along Belgian Frontier.

Week-end fighting around Saarbrücken suggests that the German Army is not equal to that of the last war. Counter attacks that fall are particularly costly in warfare.—Reuter.

EXCELLENT MORALE OF POLISH TROOPS

KUTY, Sept. 18.

Delayed in transmission.) An important German mechanised force was completely broken up by Polish troops 15 miles west of Lwow according to a communiqué issued on Sunday by the Polish telegraphic agency.

A hundred armoured cars and 50 guns were captured together with several thousand prisoners. The communiqué adds that the

remainder of the German force retreated in disorder towards the west. The fact that this success could be obtained despite the need for retreat, says the communiqué, provides eloquent testimony to the excellent morale of our Polish troops.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE TO CAPTURE LUBLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 18.

It is claimed that German troops in south-east of Poland are advancing on Drobobycz, Agierow and Krasnostaw, south-east, north-east and north of Przemyśl. It is admitted fighting is still progressing for the possession of Lublin in Central Poland.

SCANTY NEWS FROM POLAND

LONDON.—News of the situation in London. The Polish Embassy state that they are anxiously awaiting news. It was impossible to hear broadcast from Polish stations in the early hours. It is not known whether the stations are jammed or have stopped.

20,000 CIVILIANS KILLED

LONDON, Sept. 18.

In a broadcast in Russian on September 16, Moscow announced that 20,000 civilians were killed by German bombing in Lemberg and that Germans had machine-gunned refugees from Lublin.—Reuter.

Polish Refugees In Latvia

RIGA, Sept. 18.

Refugees from Poland have begun to pour towards the Latvian Frontier, according to a telegram from Daugavpils where twenty Polish aeroplanes landed and were interned.—Reuter.

POLISH PLANES IN LATVIA

RIGA, Sept. 18.

By mid-day about sixty Polish planes landed in Daugavpils. Many planes were badly damaged as a result of aerial combat. Groups of Polish troops are also reported to have started crossing the frontier into Latvia. They are being disarmed and sent to internment camps.—Reuter.

PARTIAL MOBILIZATION IN LITHUANIA

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is officially announced that it is understood that the Lithuanian Government has decided to undertake a partial mobilisation in order to strengthen their forces on the Polish frontier.

Official circles explain that this step has been taken in pursuance of the Lithuanian policy of neutrality for the purposes of disarming and interning any units of the Polish Army which may attempt to retreat into Lithuania.—Reuter.

FOR MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN WARSAW?

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18.

A telegram from Riga to "Berlingske Tidende" reports that General Sosnkowski, a former friend of Marshal Pilsudski, attempted to establish a military dictatorship in Warsaw yesterday. The report adds that the attempt was frustrated by Marshal Smigly-Rydz but now that Polish Government has fled, there is complete chaos in the Higher Command.

(Continued from col. 5) then carried out an attack from the port beam. The nearest bomb of my second salvo landed six feet to the side of the conning tower. It was a direct hit on the submarine's port side.

"There was a colossal explosion and her whole stern was lifted out of the water. She dived into the sea at an angle of thirty degrees. For twenty minutes afterwards I remained over the spot watching the large whirlpools caused by the escaping air coming to the surface of the water. By this time, I assumed the submarine to be out of action at the bottom of the sea and I returned to my base.—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Was No Rudy Vallee!



By BUD FISHER

Basic Policy Of Japan's New Cabinet

Settlement Of "China Affair" And Replenishment Of Armaments

SIMLA, Sept. 17. "The ceaseless efforts of the Government are being directed towards making manifest the basic principles of our national policy towards adjustment of foreign relations, strengthening of national defence, promotion of industries, assurance of livelihood on the home front and towards all other phases of national administration."

Thus reads the English translation of the statement issued by the Japanese Government on September 13 on the basic policy to be pursued by the new Cabinet.

The statement further says "The following are important undertakings for the immediate future which the Government are determined to carry out in face of the serious situation at this time."

"SETTLEMENT OF CHINA AFFAIR"

"With a settlement of the China Affair as the pivotal point of their policies, the Government intend to deal with complicated and delicate international developments abroad by holding fast to the independent position of the Empire and to endeavour at home for the replenishment of armaments and the developments of basic strength of the nation, and by concentrating various internal and external measures for this purpose they expect to bring about solidarity between Japan and Manchukuo and new relations between Japan and China."

"For a settlement of the China Affair, there exists an immutable basic policy that was decided upon some time ago. In view of the trend towards establishment of a new Central Government in China in no distant future, the Government will render positive

assistance towards its establishment, co-operate with it, and then will endeavour to bring about a complete settlement of the China Affair by taking proper and appropriate steps."

"In view of the recent international situation, the Government will speed the execution of plans for the expansion of productive powers in order to realise self-supply and self-sufficiency of vital materials for national defence, and, at the same time, they will strengthen and perfect the foreign trade organization to meet new circumstances. As regards the plans for the expansion of the production powers and various other economic undertakings, the Government expect to formulate a comprehensive programme covering Japan, Manchukuo and China and to effect smooth execution thereof."

GENERAL MOBILIZATION

"The Government intend to realise speedy perfection and strengthening of national general mobilization structure, especially, to create system of guiding and steering the course of general mobilization and to effect complete goods mobilization, a thorough price control and adjustment of labour supply and demand."

"The Government intend to put in practice principles of co-operation between the Government and the people in all matters relating to national administration. To insure fuller contact and collaboration among various Government organs and swift and orderly despatch of business, they intend to take appropriate measures for the reorganization of administrative machinery, civil service system and various other institutions and also for the improvement in the manner of their operation."

NO AUTONOMY FOR BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

(Continued from Page 12)

As a result, in British India, it was difficult to construct modern western representative institutions on the basis of tribal institutions which at present exist in British Baluchistan. There was no police in Baluchistan; Law and Order was maintained by the tribes themselves; Crime was not punished in the way it was punished in British India. The Revenue Administration was based on assessment mostly in kind. The tribes themselves were taken into partnership in running the administration. The Arms Act was not fully enforced. He could not think of election meetings of men with rifles on their shoulders (laughter). Was it wise, he asked, to break up the present system and introduce Provincial autonomy?

As for the complaint against existing conditions, Mr. Caroe said while he was in Baluchistan recently he saw there was more than one political party there, a branch of the Muslim League had been established and largely attended meetings were held. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India had visited Baluchistan and produced a scheme for reorganisation of education.

Mr. Azhar Ali supporting the resolution pointed out that the financial difficulties could be got over by increased subvention from the centre.

INADEQUATE REVENUE

Mr. M. S. Anney regretted that Mr. Nairang, whose words always deserved consideration, should have sponsored such a proposition. Administrative grievances in Baluchistan, he agreed should be looked into, but an autonomous Government for a population of 1,38,000 was a luxury which the revenues of the area amounting to 26 lakhs could not support.

The Nawab of Dera, Sir Ahmed Navaz Khan pointed out that the form of Government should be suited to the people. The existing system had worked well in Baluchistan and he would take a bet with anyone that the people there did not want a change.

Syed Murtaza Bahadur considered it wrong to look at the problem from the standpoint merely of population. Coorg in the south could have an autonomous Government; why not Baluchistan?

Mr. F. E. James interrupting said Coorg was not autonomous.

Syed Murtaza said that from his experience of the people, Baluchistan wanted reforms.

Sir Zafarullah Khan said if all that was wanted was that Baluchistan should have the same constitutional status as Coorg there was little difference between the

Government and the mover. Apart from details, the constitutional status of the two areas was the same. Both were chief commissioner's Provinces.

Drawing a humorous picture of what Baluchistan would be like under Provincial Autonomy, Sir Zafarullah said that out of the total population of 1,38,000 the adult male population would be about 32 or 33 thousand.

Giving them a franchise approximating to that obtaining in British India there would be about 16,000 qualified voters perhaps.

A Voice: Why not give votes to women?

Sir M. Zafarullah: If women went to the polls to vote, they will be cut to pieces by their husbands. (Laughter).

NOT FIT FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVT.

Visualising a Legislative Assembly of about at least 40 members, each constituency would have about 400 voters scattered over an area of 800 square miles. An Upper Chamber would be a necessity in Baluchistan because the Chiefs would under no circumstances agree to sit with ordinarily elected members. Then again, if you asked a Baluch what was his religion, he would reply "ask my Chief." If you asked the Baluch for his vote the same would probably be his reply. What kind of representative institutions could be built up on the votes of such people? (Laughter).

If as one of the supporters of the motion had suggested the resolution was in the nature of a gesture made in pursuance of a demand annually put forward by the Muslim League Party, then the motion had served its purpose and he would appeal to the mover to withdraw it.

Maulvi Abdul Ghani pointed out that the demand was one made not only on the floor of this House but at the Round Table Conference in 1931. It was a demand, which was supported by the memorandum submitted to that Conference by Gandhiji.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang replying reaffirmed the determination of the party to go on making the demand till it was met.

The resolution was put and negatived by 40 votes to 11.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

CHATFIELD REPORT & BR. GOVT'S DECISION

Kunzru's Adjournment Motion Negatived In "Elders"

SIMLA, Sept. 18. In the Council of State, an adjournment motion moved by Pandit Kunzru on the British Government's decision on the Chatfield Report was negatived without a division.—A. P.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ORDINANCE

Four Bengal Congressmen Arrested For Addressing Meeting

MALDA (Bengal), Sept. 17. Messrs. Sudendu Jha, Assistant Secretary of the Malda Congress Committee, Kshitish Das, Jiten Gupta and Govinda Goswami, Congressmen, were arrested under the Defence of India Ordinance and produced before Mr. Barua, First Class Magistrate, when bail was refused.

It is stated that they were arrested for addressing a meeting at Nagraha in observance of the National Week.—United Press.

MYSORE SATYAGRAHA CONVICTIONS

BANGALORE CITY, Sept. 16. The Secretary of the Mysore Congress Committee writes:—

Shri. Mudigiri Gowda, fourth dictator of the Mysore Congress who defied the Prohibitory order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. at Mysore on Sept. 14 was sentenced yesterday by the First Class Magistrate, Mysore to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Shri U. Kanchappa, French Rocks who disobeyed the Dictator was also sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION Shri K. Ramaswamy, Captain, Bangalore City Congress Committee Secretary, was arrested yesterday in the vicinity of the Mysore Congress Office under Section 124 A.

PRISONERS RELEASED

A batch of 26 Satyagrahis belonging to Chickballapur and Siddaghatta Taluqs who were sentenced along with the third Dictator, were released this morning from the Bangalore Central Jail. Shri N. C. Thima Reddy was sentenced yesterday by Shri A. Sundararaja Rao, Sessions Judge to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or in default another 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Shri Magadi Adhirajaiya was sentenced on the same day by the Kadur District Magistrate at Chickmagalur to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in default another 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

KISAN PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

HAZARIBAGH, Sept. 17. "Suraj Narain Singh of Darbhanga and Monar-ul-Huq of Patna, Kisan Satyagraha prisoners now in Hazaribagh Central Jail, are reported to have resorted to hunger-strike a few days ago."

Their demand, it is understood, is that they should be classified as "political prisoners"—United Press.

INDIANS IN ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

SIMLA, Sept. 18. In the Council of State replying to the questions of Mr. V. Kulkarni, the Defence Secretary, Mr. C. M. Ogilvie stated that 9 Europeans and 39 Indians had been so far recruited for the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and 33 Europeans and 14 Indians for the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Approximately 400 Europeans and 2,000 Indians had applied for recruitment for both the Reserves.

SAYING IN INDIA'S BUDGET

It is understood that the ultimate annual recurring saving in the defence budget on all British troops that left the Indian Establishment so far will be Rs. 201 lakhs.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET ON OCT. 4

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18. The office of the A. I. C. C. notifies that the Congress Working Committee will meet at Wardha on October 4 and subsequent days. The A. I. C. C. will meet at Wardha on October 7 and subsequent days.—United Press.

U. P.'s Acting Premier Meets Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18. The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, officiating Premier of the United Provinces, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, and Mr. R. S. Pandit arrived here to-day by car. Mr. Kidwai will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani will arrive here from Wardha on Wednesday, September 20.—United Press.

Govt. Servants In Indian States

SIMLA, Sept. 17. It is understood that on January 1, 1939, Government servants on active list were serving in 97 Indian States. Of all the Government servants whose services have been lent to the Indian States, 12 are working either as Dewans or as officers of equivalent status and authority.—United Press.

ARYAN LEAGUE

President Gupta To Meet Gandhiji

NAGPUR, Sept. 17. A meeting of the Aryan League was held here last evening under the presidency of Hon. Mr. C. S. Gupta, Speaker of C.P. Assembly. Ordinary routine business was transacted and annual elections took place when Hon. Mr. Gupta was again unanimously elected President. Mr. Vinayakrao and Pandit Bansilal, President and Secretary respectively of the Hyderabad Aryan League were also present.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Gupta met Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Wardha and acquainted her with feeling of uneasiness among Arya Samaj circles due to reported non-release of some satyagraha prisoners and realisation of Naidu from some of them. Mrs. Naidu is stated to have assured him that she would take up the matter with the authorities.

Hon. Mr. Gupta, accompanied by Mr. Vinayakrao and Pandit Bansilal, is going to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon in the same connexion today at 3-0 p.m.—A. P.

Plea For Indian Premier For Jaipur

JAIPUR, Sept. 17. A strong plea for the appointment of an Indian as the Prime Minister of Jaipur was put forth by several speakers at a public meeting held here under the presidency of Mr. V. C. Durlabhji Javeri.

It may be remembered that since the departure of Mr. H. F. Todd a little over a month ago, H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur himself has been carrying on the duties of the Prime Minister with the help of his Council.—United Press.

Ghat Mission Catholics Association

A well attended meeting of Catholics of the Ghat Mission Belagawm, Ratnagiri Districts and the Deccan States of Sawantwadi, Kolhapur and Sangli was held on Saturday evening at Empress Hall, Lamington Road, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Salvador John Fernandez when the Ghat Mission Catholics Association was inaugurated.

Resolutions were passed affirming their loyalty to the King Emperor, owing filial allegiance to the Holy See, appreciating the policy of Prohibition brought into effect by the Provincial Government, and requesting the Government of Bombay for opening Konkani Primary Schools in Catholic Centres.

Kaparthala Order For Registration Of Associations

KAPURTHALA, Sept. 17. The Kaparthala State Government has published the text of a new Act to be called the Registration of Associations Act, of Sambat, 1936, to be enforced in the whole of the Kaparthala State on the date of its publication in the State Gazette.

Under the provisions of the Act all the associations shall be registered with the State for which the associations shall be granted a certificate for registration.

PENALTY

An unregistered association shall be an unlawful association and a member of an association unlawfully constituted shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both. The certificates are confiscable when there are sufficient reasons that the association has changed its aims and objects.—United Press.

Rise In Offences In C. P.

NAGPUR, Sept. 17. 50,315 offences or 3,000 more than the previous year were reported in Central Provinces and Berar during the calendar year 1938, says the report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) issued by the Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur.

Of these, offences under the Indian Penal Code numbered 21,767 or 1454 less than the previous year.—United Press.

Price Control In Sind

KARACHI: Strong measures to stamp out profiteering in the province are now being adopted by the government of Sind. Notices were to-day served on merchants particularly chemists and druggists directing them to limit the prices of articles only 10 per cent. more than prices prevalent on 1st September.

Mr. K. F. S. Collins, revenue commissioner has been appointed as the chief controller in Sind and he is being assisted by a board for the purpose. The board is now engaged in issuing a schedule for the various articles.

PADEREWSKI'S INTEREST IN INDIA

Mrs. Cousins' Recounts Meeting With Ex-Premier Of Poland

MADRAS, Sept. 15. Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B. Mus. Madras, writes to us as follows: "The appeal of Paderewski, one of Poland's first and first Premier of Poland freed by the last war, to Gandhiji is the climax of his interest in the Indian struggle for freedom, and in Gandhiji as the exponent of the technique of non-violence as the only alternative to force and the horrors of war. I feel that I should now allow the public to share with me the first hand knowledge of the above facts which Dr. Cousins and I gained when we had the honour and happiness of being the guests of Monsieur and Madame Paderewski at their beautiful Swiss Chateau from 1/30 to 6/0 p.m. on the 1st December 1928. Our visit came about during our stay in Geneva that year. We had attended a superb piano recital that Monsieur Paderewski had given in the Lausanne Cathedral. The whole occasion had inspired Dr. Cousins to write two sonnets in honour of the Master-musician and Artist-politician. On receipt of them Mons. Paderewski had wired us an invitation to lunch with him the following day ending the wire to permit me to personally thank you for your beautiful poems. The automobile will await you at Morges station."

MANY-SIDED INTERESTS

After a very friendly reception the pianist asked my husband to take Madame Paderewski in to lunch and made me his partner and placed me at his right hand, with a lady relative on his left to whom he spoke little. The dining table being too wide to allow of general conversation I had the good fortune of having practically his undivided attention for an hour and a half. His English is perfect and he is a brilliant conversationalist, many-sided in his interests.

He asked me many questions about Ireland and its new Treaty and how its new Home Rule Government was working. When he talked with enthusiasm about freedom I felt emboldened to tell him how much Ireland and India had sympathised with Poland in its long struggle for re-possession of its own country and recounted that when after the world war I had heard while I was living in the Theosophical Headquarters in Adyar, Madras, that Poland was proclaimed again a free land I had gone straight to the piano and played joyously the Polish national Chopin (also an intensely patriotic Pole) had written specifically to celebrate Poland's freedom whenever it would happen.

Unexpectedly as I said so Paderewski turned direct to me, put out his hand, and took mine and shook it warmly saying with emotion: "Thank you, Madame, thank you." How it thrilled me that that great patriot should be so grateful of my gesture of sympathy expressed so fervently in South India! Then we talked of India's problems.

He asked many questions, showed how well he understood the difficulties of educating such a huge population, entirely disapproved the use of a foreign language as the medium of education in India, showed that he knew of the cultural beauties of India, expressed his great appreciation of Gandhiji's life, character and success in South Africa by the means of non-violence. He hoped that Gandhiji would be able to lead India to its goal of national freedom by that method and teach the world the way to victory without bloodshed and armed force.

This very great man draws to himself and to his country the sympathy of all lovers of freedom to-day as he again feels the agony of the destruction of his beloved land. He is 79 and our prayers and hopes must be that his land will be again free before he passes to a more harmonious existence.

Congress Enrolment In Full Swing

(From Our Correspondent, GONDA (By Mail). B. Lal Behari Tandon, M.L.A. who has been carrying on a hurricane tour of his constituency visited a number of important places such as Dhanapur, Surwarya, Pipra, Padan and many others.

A fervent appeal was made to all people gathered to enrol themselves as Congress members as it was the only organisation which would solve their difficulties.

Dr. Moonje To Meet Viceroy

NASIK, Sept. 18. On being invited by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the general international situation Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, left for Simla yesterday.—United Press.

INDIAN 'MEDICOS' AND A. R. P.

Move For Assisting Civil Population

GONDA (By Mail). A meeting of the Indian Medical Association was held on Friday under the presidency of Capt. K. Sen Roy in the Sardar Hospital premises.

Dr. Bhupai Singh of Meerut was nominated for the presidency of the forthcoming All-India Medical Conference and Dr. Sunil C. Bose of Calcutta, Lt.-Col. D. P. Bhargava of Patna and Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Tirumurti of Madras were nominated Vice-Presidents for the year 1939-40.

Doctors Sinha, Jagannath Prasad, Miss Dubey, Mrs. I. B. Gupta and Ram Badal Singh were elected as delegates to the 6th U.P. Medical Conference to be held at Lucknow.

The letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Indian Medical Association, Calcutta inviting suggestions about the attitude of the Medical profession toward the war services, with special reference to the air-raid precautions was considered, and it was suggested that the Indian Medical Association should undertake to train medical men for rendering assistance to the civil population in the event of air-raids and should also settle the conditions on which medical men should offer their services to the Government.

Progress Of Prohibition In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent, BAREILLY (By Mail).

Encouraged by the success of the prohibition which has been already extended in six districts in the United Provinces, the Congress Ministry is contemplating to extend the same scheme in four districts which is expected to be introduced from the beginning of the next financial year.

The four districts which have been provisionally selected are Cawnpore, Rai Bareilly, Etawah and Sultanpur. The Prohibition programme would be then extended to ten districts.

Prisoners In Andamans

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

It is understood that there were 6,316, 6,125 and 6,153 prisoners in the Andamans on March 31, 1937, March 31, 1938 and December 31, 1938 respectively. It is stated that 1,361 people released from their sentences have settled in the Andamans. There are 20 warders and 2,941 other Government employees excluding Gazetted Officers.—United Press.

"Government regrets to observe that during the year under report (March 31, 1939), the standard of administration of the Municipalities in the province as a whole hardly showed any improvement," says a C. P. Government resolution issued by the C. P. Government.

FALL FROM IDEAL OF NON-VIOLENCE

S. C. Das Gupta On Congress Cabinet Statement On War

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. In a statement on the Working Committee's statement on war Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta says:—"The Working Committee does not take its stand on non-violence. It could not take that stand for in the provincial Congress Governments law and order is kept with the aid of police and military and there is no ostensible move towards replacement of these aids by methods of non-violence. The Working Committee's statement is an acknowledgment of a fall from Congress ideal of non-violence. But the fall was already there. It could rise on this occasion to a sense of its responsibility to non-violence by giving up military and parliamentary programme on that ground."—United Press.

A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

AKOLA, Sept. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Briljal Blyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee and Member, Council of State, in the course of a statement on the statement of the Congress Working Committee on war says:—

"Every word of the statement speaks out India's agony against the present war and also her grim determination to break the shackles of her own slavery. The statements reiterates the case of India in a full, clear and unequivocal terms and must silence all doubts as regards the position of the Indian National Congress. The statement is a masterpiece of India's statesmanship and if I may be allowed to say, it contains both the fire and zeal of the Leftist and wisdom and experience of the Rightist."

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1939

NO AUTONOMY FOR BRITISH BALUCHISTAN Central Assembly Throws Out Nairang's Resolution

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—The Assembly which discussed non-official resolutions to-day rejected without a division Shaikh Rafuddin Ahmad Siddique's resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council "to appoint a committee of railway experts and representatives of the public to inquire into the affairs and general administration of the East Indian Railway which, at the time of transfer from the Company to the State in 1924 was deemed to be the best administered railway in India and to suggest ways and means for restoring its traditional efficiency."

Mr. Siddique made it clear that he was moving the resolution in no spirit of hostility but in absolute good faith and with the object of securing relief to the taxpayer who, he suggested, would, in the end have to pay for bad management and consequent fall in revenue. He referred to the number of "piecemeal enquiries" which had already been held into the Railway Administration, and said it was time that a comprehensive enquiry of the kind suggested in the resolution was held.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.
Mr. Nauman attempted to move an amendment with the object of including in the Committee's terms of reference, the question of the position of Muslims in Services on the Railway and suggesting methods for immediate restoration of the Muslim quota in all grades by recruitment and promotion.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Navalrai, the Chair held the amendment was out of order.—A.P.

Mr. Nauman criticised the "top heavy administration" of the Railway, the number of accidents that had occurred on it, its diminishing returns and said that a Committee of the type suggested by the resolution would be able to indicate ways of making the system more efficient and thus help not only the E. I. Railway but other Railways also.

CLOW'S REPLY.
Sir Andrew Clow replying to the resolution pointed out that there was no direction in which a Committee of the kind suggested in it could give help. The resolution and the speakers in support of it eulogised conditions of the Railway in 1924. But no attempt had been made to compare them with conditions in other Railways. Since 1924, said Sir Andrew, four important factors had effected a radical alteration of the situation. Firstly, the Railway had changed from company to State management, secondly, a number of new lines had been amalgamated with it, resulting in a great enlargement of its functions, thirdly, the policy of Indianisation of the higher ranks and of communal representation in recruitment had been adopted, and lastly immense expansion had taken place in road traffic and the consequent road competition. The increase in

the traffic handled was as much as 50 per cent but the number of officers had been reduced from 260 in 1924 to 263 in 1937/38. Figures of operating ratio had remained practically unchanged although at least one of the lines amalgamated with it had had a much higher ratio. On the commercial side, the number of claims made in 1924 was 150,000 while now it was less than 10,000. The amount paid as compensation in 1924 was 29-1/2 lakhs and now Rs. 33,000. All this Sir Andrew claimed was evidence of more efficiency. In what respect, he asked was the proposed committee going to help? Could it solve the "problem of road competition or deal with the problem of recruitment or amalgamation or State versus company ownership? He did not believe it could.

The resolution was lost without a division.
PLEA FOR AUTONOMY FOR BR. BALUCHISTAN
Mr. Goulan Bhik Nairang moved the next resolution recommending immediate steps to establish Provincial Autonomy in Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

Mr. Nairang said that the major part of Baluchistan was under British Administration and looking at the history of that administration since 1879, when Baluchistan was acquired, one found that it had been dealt with from a strictly military and strategic standpoint. Important as its military and "strategic" position was, other consideration, declared Mr. Nairang, must not be lost sight of. The experience of Provincial Autonomy in the Northwest Frontier Province, which like Baluchistan was a frontier province, was a point in favour of granting a similar political status to Baluchistan. His own personal experience of Baluchistan showed that the atmosphere there was one of suspicion and mistrust and autocracy in which spies overran the country, education had made no progress and no public movements could be started.

Sir Yamin Khan commended a policy of giving autonomy to Baluchistan before public agitation became widespread and bitterness entered into the feeling entertained by the people for the British Government.

TRIBAL AREA.
Mr. O. K. Carse, Foreign Secretary, replying said that Baluchistan was a land of contrasts and was made up fairly of British Baluchistan, which was a Chief Commissioner's Province, with a population of a little over one lakh, secondly what were called leased areas and thirdly tribal areas. The resolution could only refer to British Baluchistan. It was not easy to his mind to think of establishing an autonomous unit in an area as small

(continued on page 9, col. 1)



Babu Subhas Chandra Bose addressing Bombay workers on the Kamgar Maidan at Parel on Saturday evening.

Prof. Ranga Dissatisfied

Wardha Statement Does Not Meet Situation

MADRAS, September 17.—"It is unsatisfactory and does not seek to prepare the country for any eventualities," says Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), expressing his views on the Working Committee's statement. "Neither the British Government nor the Viceroy," he continues, "has taken the trouble to give any indication of their anxiety to appease the legitimate demands of India for freedom. Both the 'Manchester Guardian' and the 'London Times' have made it perfectly clear how glad they were about Gandhiji's statement which is helping them to feel sure that they need do nothing to obtain the whole-hearted co-operation of India in the prosecution of war."

"Immediately we have no other choice but to continue our policy of popularising the Harijans, resolution on war and the Tripuri resolution on national demand and mobilising public opinion so that when the final call has come for action, whichever way it may be, people will not be taken unawares and the nationalist ranks may be ready for action"—United Press.

TWO CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Sept. 17.—According to information received in the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee Moulvi Ali Mohammad Palasvi, a worker of the P. P. C. C. office and Mr. Ranjit Singh Mastana, President,



Mr. W. W. Yen, Vice-Ambassador of China at Moscow accompanied by Mr. Chen, the Chinese Vice-Consul in Bombay, talking with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai after seeing Gandhiji at Shegaon.

District Kisan Committee, Gujranwala, have been arrested by the Multan Police at Ludhiana and Gujranwala respectively on the strength of non-bailable warrants issued by the District Magistrate of Multan for delivering alleged objectionable speeches in the Khanewal Political Conference

held on 3rd and 4th instant under the presidency of Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A.—United Press.

FOREST HILLS.—In the Finals of the American Lawn Tennis Championship Miss Alice Marble beat Miss Helen Jacobs 6/0, 8/10, 6/4.

MALAVIYA'S SUCCESSOR

Sir S. Radhakrishnan Elected Vice-Chancellor Of Hindu University

BENARES, Sept. 18.—The resignation letter of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Benares Hindu University and election of Sir S. Radhakrishnan to the office of the Vice-Chancellor were considered at a special meeting of the University Court yesterday held at the Arts College Hall.

Raja Jwala Prasad, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, read a number of messages from distinguished persons and native Princes, Mahatma Gandhi also sent a message.

Raj Bahadur Dr. Kanhaiyalal proposed that the resignation of Pandit Malaviya be accepted, which was seconded by Raja Jwala Prasad. The Raja paid tributes to Panditji for his work in making the Hindu University what it is to-day. Years back, he added, it was a dream and now it had become a reality. "This noble example," he continued, "which Pandit Malaviya has placed before us cannot be forgotten for generations."

A resolution placing on record the deep debt of gratitude of the University to Panditji for his invaluable service as the Vice-Chancellor for 20 years and praying that he be spared many years to inspire and guide the activities of the great institution and help in building this great nation was adopted.

MALAVIYA'S SUCCESSOR.
Pandit Malaviya thereafter introduced his successor Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan and expressed hope that the University would flourish under his able guidance. He proposed that Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan be elected Vice-Chancellor for three years, which was unanimously accepted.

In the course of a speech on the occasion the new Vice-Chancellor thanked the members of the University and said that Pandit Malaviya was a great 'Karmayogi' and the soul of the University and also of Hinduism. His great ideals inspired him in building up this great national institution.—United Press.

INDIANS EXPELLED FROM MALAYA STATES

Total Reaches 98 In Three Years

SIMLA, Sept. 17.—It is reported that altogether 98 Indians have been banished from Malaya States and Straits Settlements during the period between 1935 and 1938.

Of these, in 1935 26 Indians were banished from Perak, 6 from Selangor and one from Negri Sembilan.

In 1936, 15 were banished from Perak, 8 from Selangor and one from Pahang.

In 1937 7 from Perak and 9 from Selangor and in 1938 altogether 25 Indians were banished from different regions in Malaya and Straits Settlements.—United Press.

Triumph For Leftists

Nariman On Working Committee Resolution

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Apart from the momentous issues involved in Wardha decisions of different groups, there is one welcome significant change, that should not escape public attention: that is a healthy indication of revival, after a long stagnation of political rut. Perhaps for the first time, in the modern history of the Congress, after a long interval of about twenty years, the unexpected has happened in Congress Politics. Instead of Congress submerging under usual Mahatmic spell, the Mahatma has for once surrendered, even partially, to the Congress.

While in the Imperialist Haunt at Simla, Mahatmajji had no time even to think of India's deliverance. Shortly after, on the first contact with the Left, he gets sudden inspiration, to plead for Democracy, not only for India but for all oppressed Nations of the world. We hope there will also be a little search-light inwards, and as a first step, Democracy will be restored nearer home, i.e. within the Congress organisation itself.

Much to the dismay of Anglo-Indian Press, and bitter disappointment of Simla Dovecots, the Shegaon has not come up to their hopes and expectation. "Forward Bloc" has justified its existence. The roar of the Bengal Lion has evidently given heart and courage and changed the atmosphere of Wardha. The Leftists must willingly plead guilty to the charge levelled by the "Times of India" that this "undesirable" transformation, is due to their "pernicious" presence and influence. So that, instead of "breaking down" on the imaginary collapse of Westminster, there is at least an attempt to "stand up" for the long ignored "Birth Right" of India.

If "Forward Bloc" and Left Consolidation Committee, continue the same progress, combining tact with courage, adding little "ginger" now and then to the "milky policy", Congress can soon be re-installed in its original glorious and high pedestal, and cushioned Chair of Constitutionalists, that are dominating the organisation now, can soon be dislodged, making room for militant and brave non-violent "soldiers for Swaraj".

JAWAHAR REACHES ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here from Wardha on Sunday night. He was enthusiastically received and garlanded at the station.

Mr. R. S. Pandit and Mrs. Pandit, Minister of U. P. Government, also arrived this morning from Lucknow.

Pandit Nehru will address a public meeting to-morrow after which he leaves for Lucknow in connection with the U.P.P.C.C. meeting on Saturday.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



ALL-PARTY MOVE FOR UNITED ACTION

NAGPUR, September 16.—An informal meeting of about 80 representatives of the local Forward Bloc, Congressmen, Muslim Leaguers, Independents, Hindu Mahasabhaites, and Trade Unionists was held last evening at Nagpur at the instance of Mr. R. S. Ruiker and Mr. Kedar, leader of the local Forward Bloc and after two hours' discussion all parties favoured united action at this juncture to force national demand.—United Press.

FOREST HILLS.—In the Men's Final of the American Tennis Championship Riggs beat Vanhorn 6/4, 6/2, 6/4.